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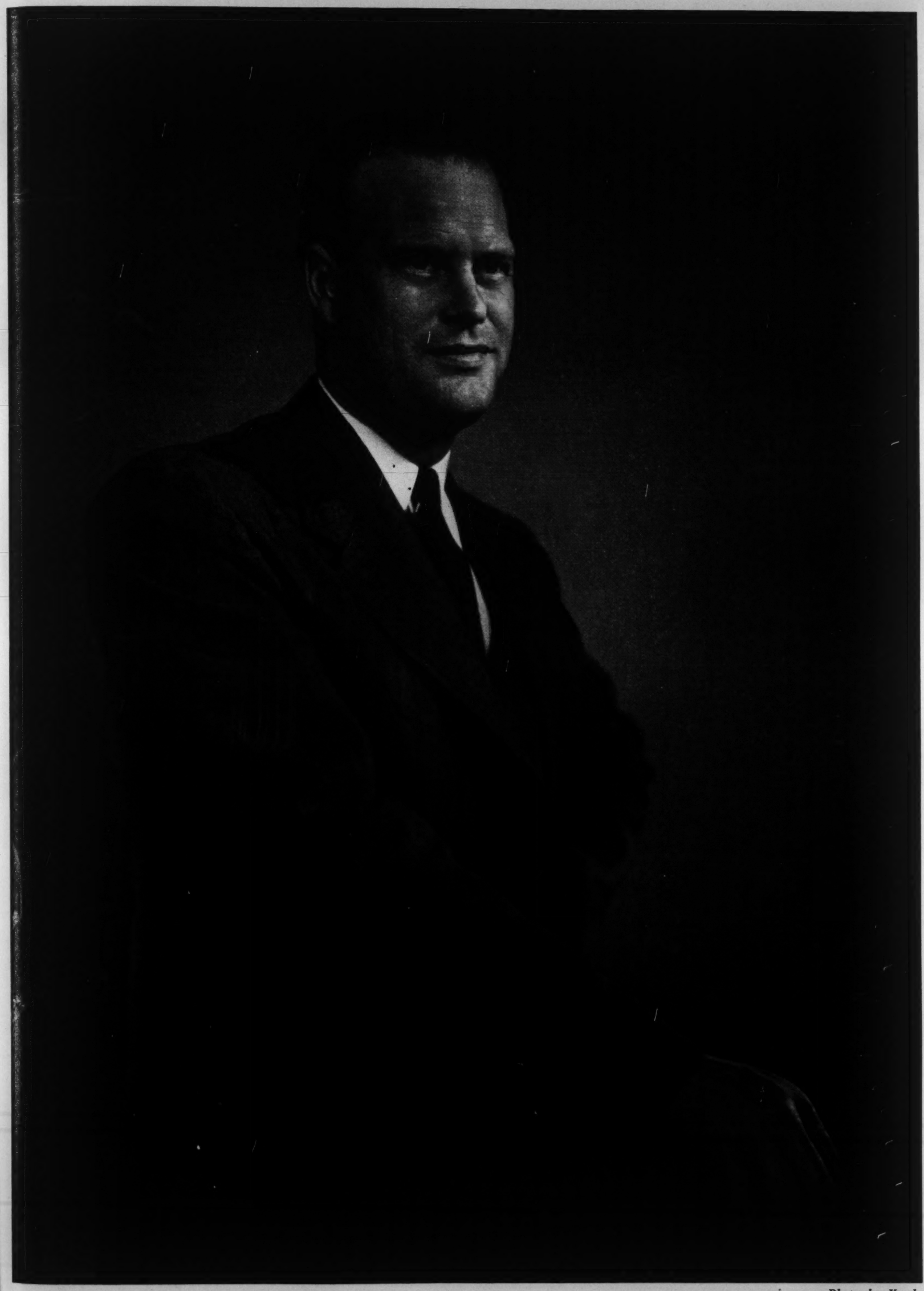

—*Photo by Karsh*

A NEW ATTITUDE on Dominion-Provincial relations has been developing in Ottawa in recent months. First to implement this has been Hon. Ralph Winters, Minister of Reconstruction, in a series of conferences.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Currency Union

IS CURRENCY union possible without leading ultimately (and fairly promptly) to sovereignty union? Could the United Kingdom, for example, be incorporated in a union for currency purposes only with the United States? The effects which would follow from its being thus incorporated for currency purposes only are discussed at considerable length in *The Economist*, and the strange part of it is that the British weekly discusses currency union as if it were possible without sovereignty union, while all along it is obviously convinced that the two are utterly inseparable. After making it very clear that a Great Britain whose currency was managed by some other authority than the government of Great Britain would have lost its financial sovereignty, it goes on: "A government that lost its financial sovereignty would be reduced, in matters of high economic policy, to the position of a local authority. Among other things, it would be unable to go to war (by itself, at least), for every war involves the massive creation of credit. It would also be unable to pursue a full employment policy, as those words are understood nowadays."

The truth is of course that currency union without any other kind of union establishes what well may be an intolerable lack of balance between the economy of one part of the union and that of another, while failing to provide the checks and safeguards which complete sovereignty union provides automatically. The adoption of currency union with the United States would, says the British weekly, "impose on the British people a very sharp deflation of the classical type" due to the imperative necessity of meeting its balance obligations to the larger and richer country, and it adds that "The whole of the United Kingdom would become a depressed area, dependent on such charitable assistance as might be forthcoming from the more prosperous parts of the currency union."

Currency union alone, with no other elements of full sovereignty union, would fail to provide one remedial condition whose absence would make it completely unworkable if it lasted for any length of time. This is the condition of the free mobility of population between the depressed and prosperous parts of the currency union. It is true that a moderate amount of disparity can exist between two areas under the same sovereignty, as in the case of the Southern States and the other parts of the American Union. But as *The Economist* points out, this disparity "is reflected in the personal finances of individuals, who are compelled to work harder" (it should have added, "or to consume less") "or to emigrate" (to other parts of the sovereign area). Currency union does not include this right of migration from one part of the union to another.

It is possible that *The Economist* desires to discuss sovereignty union while at the same time appearing to discuss mere currency union. Sovereignty union is a policy which is sufficiently interesting to be worth serious discussion today, and its consequences should be looked at in the light of reason and without too much coloring of sentiment. They certainly include a very extensive unification of the social-economic structure of the resulting single nation; and it seems possible that the two countries have diverged so widely in their concepts of what is desirable in such a structure that their union may be politically impossible, though possible and even desirable in many other respects. The American and the British ideas of "full employment" are certainly very far apart.

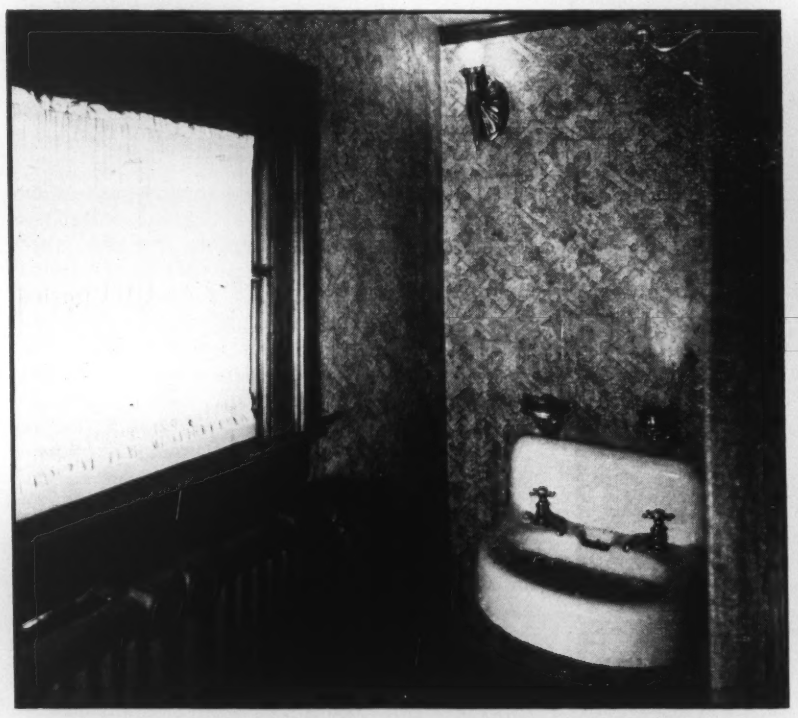
What Is Revolution?

THAT very eminent American, Mr. Archibald MacLeish, is a poet, and poets have a habit of using words in their own special way. This is a good idea in many cases, and often imparts new life and new glamor to very old and worn-out words; but it should not be car-

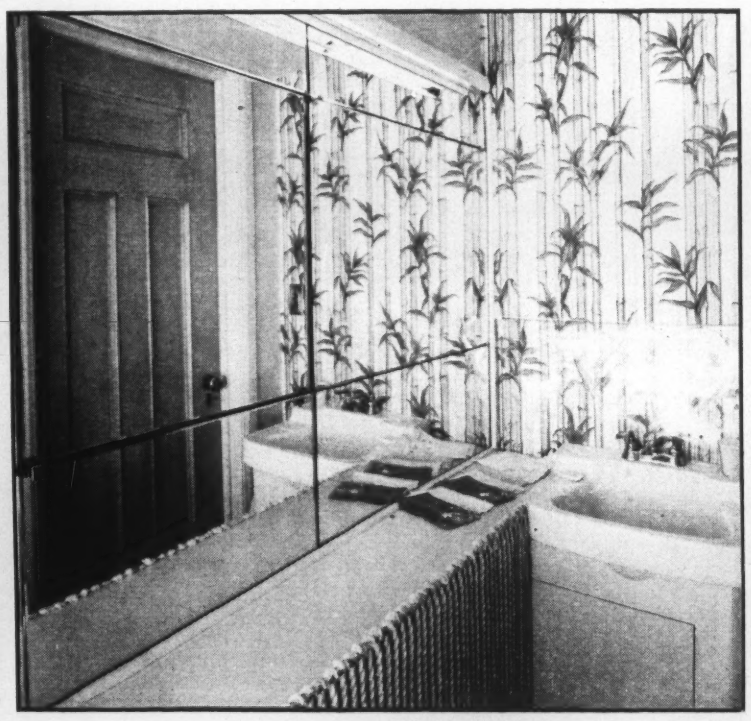
(*Continued on Page Five*)

Here is the living room pretty much as the new and foresighted owner found it, except for the partial removal of mantel and superfluous side windows.

In the living room as it is today walls, carpet and draperies are of warm beige. Chairs of flame hue flank the fireplace, over which hangs an Archibald Barnes portrait of Mrs. Robinson.



Depressing is the word for this powder room, its wallpaper and woodwork dark, its lighting and the wash-bowl out-moded.



Now, two walls are papered in mustard, green and beige. Centre of the mirrored window wall opens for ventilation.

Emerald green, yellow, flame and beige all are combined in portrait and chintz.

This is the small room which under a process of elimination and careful new construction was made ready for redecoration.

The room at left appears above in new guise, a far cry from the old. One wall is of knotty pine while the others are of sage green to blend with the slip-covers. The hunting red of lampshade and chintz adds gaiety.

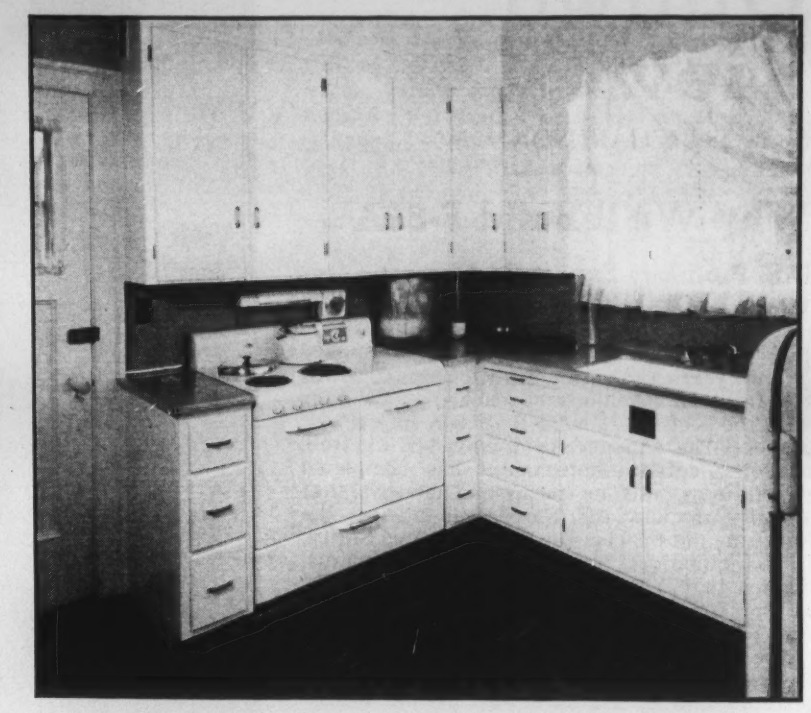
OUT-DATED ROOMS GAIN NEW BEAUTY

By Collier Stevenson

C. W. ROBINSON, K.C., and Mrs. Robinson, Hamilton, Ontario, instead of building a new home bought a sturdily built old house well adapted to their requirements as to size and location, though obviously sadly in need of a drastic indoor over-hauling. Immediately on obtaining possession the new owners entrusted the task of interior transformation to Stewart C. Bell, Interior Decorating Department, Simpson's, Toronto. How magically the out-dated interiors now respond in beauty and convenience to contemporary standards of gracious living is clearly portrayed on this and the opposite page.

—Photos by Everett Roseborough

Imagination was of first importance in seeing any potentials at all in this forlorn setting.



An attractive color-scheme of Wedgwood blue and white, new flooring, fixtures and cupboards have wrought magic.

A common fault appears above in the high-up side windows which hamper logical furnishing such as shown at right with the windows removed.

One wall and ceiling white, three walls green, a carpet of deep wood rose provide a pleasant setting for the freely used white chintz patterned in green and rose.

The room above was chosen as the master bedroom because of its good size and ample wall space for an interesting disposal of furniture.

Bedspreads are of soft pink satin over flounced chintz in pink and blue matching the draperies. Pink chaise, blue chair and commodes, and pink lamps echo the color-scheme.

Ottawa View

By B. T. RICHARDSON

Why We'll Build F-86A

U.S. Prohibits Export Of Newest Weapons But Licenses Canada

CANADA'S jet aircraft program, that started two years ago with a grant of $2,000,000 for research and development, reached a new stage with the decision to build 100 F-86A interceptor planes. The announcement from Mr. Claxton, that the defence department has completed negotiations, was no surprise. The news that Royal Canadian Air Force was adding the Sabre, as the F-86 is called in the United States, to its equipment, precipitated a flurry of discussion in Parliament last spring and figured in the June election campaign. The hundred new jet fighters are going to cost $30,211,190.

The reason why Canada is going in for fast fighter planes is widely understood. The interceptor plane, combined with ground forces, is a chief weapon of defence in case of an attack on Canadian territory. In the 1947-48 defence program, the decision was made to spend money on the development of jet engines for the R.C.A.F. and a grant for this purpose was approved a year ago last June. The defence department bought 237 planes of widely varying types that year, including 85 Vampires, a British jet fighter. The problem for Canada was whether to buy British jet planes, American jet planes, or build them in Canada. In the background of the decision to build Sabres in Canada are a number of key considerations.

The first is that the defence of northern North America is a joint operation between the Canadians and the Americans. The R.C.A.F. must take account of operations combined with American forces, including the use of the same bases and the same equipment as far as possible. The United States government, despite its current program for providing armaments for European allies, has been following recently a rather rigid prohibition on the export of its newest weapons. But it was prepared to allow the F-86 to be built in Canada.

Moreover, the licensing arrangement with North American Aviation Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., will allow Canadian refinements to be made in the plane, of which the forthcoming Canadian version is known so far only as F-86A. The order has been placed with Canadair Ltd., which has launched a program of factory extension that will boost Canada's capacity to manufacture aircraft.

In view of the controversial attitude taken by Mr. Drew in the election campaign on Canadair Ltd., with regard to its American connections and the production of North Star four-motored aircraft, the order for 100 Sabres will undoubtedly be scrutinized closely by the opposition in the coming session of Parliament. An interesting claim on behalf of the North Star, recently put out by the Canadair company, is that it is now possible to fly around the world in scheduled services using the plane. To do this a passenger could book by Trans-Canada Air Lines to Britain, thence by British Overseas Airways to the Orient, and home by Canadian Pacific Air Lines.

—Canadian Army Photo

HONORARY COLONEL of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry is Brigadier Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., E.D. (retired) of Montreal, founder and World War I commander of the famous Canadian regiment. He was also on active service in World War II.

A New Atlas Of Canada

Five-Year Job To Make Much New Information Available To All

A SIGN of Canadian interest in Canada is the amount of effort going into study of the physical features of the country. The Province of Alberta has decided to spend a million dollars on a program of aerial photographing of its territory, a job that will take three years or more. The Department of Mines and Resources, through its geographical bureau, is planning a new atlas of Canada. The job is at least a five-year plan, and may take twice that length of time. It will involve cooperation from almost every other department of the federal government.

A vast amount of geographical information about Canada that is false because it is out of date, is in circulation. This is especially noticeable in regard to the northern territories, where large sectors of Arctic and sub-Arctic regions can no longer be described as "unknown". Even in the case of Alberta, there are unexplored areas in that province which are sketched in maps by guess rather than by survey.

The last official atlas of Canada was dated 1906, to include the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and a revision was made in 1915 to include the extension of Manitoba and Ontario to the Hudson Bay. If no other reason for a new atlas existed, the inclusion of Newfoundland and its continental adjunct, Labrador, would make it necessary. But much new data on population, topography, natural resources and weather needs to be brought together, and some years hence it will all be found between the covers of a new official atlas.

New Import Restrictions?

Plans Being Prepared, But Action Waits On Washington Conference

THE world change from a buyers' to a sellers' market is catching up with Canada at last. It is reflected in the latest trade figures, which merit more than ordinary attention since they are the figures on which the Canadian delegation must rely in the Washington conference on trade and economic policy. Canada's favorable balance of trade has receded sharply from the postwar peak recorded when almost every export market was buoyant with demand for what Canada has to sell. Now Canada's trading position with the United States is becoming less manageable, while the position in relation to Great Britain is somewhat improved.

The prospect of tighter restrictions on the American dollar in Canada is growing every day. The difference between what Canada bought from and sold to the United States in the first six months of 1949 was $308,300,000. It was $228,200,000 in the same period in 1948 when the restrictions on American dollars were in full swing, and it was $488,000,000 in the same period in 1947 when Canadian reserves of U.S. dollars were dwindling fast without restrictions. The Canadian government is thinking of legislation to authorize import restrictions, but all decisions on trade policy are standing over until the Washington conference.

Trade with Britain produced a favorable balance of $174,200,000 in the January-June period. This was a sharp reduction from the figure of $220,900,000 for the same period last year, and the reduction was due to Canada buying more from Britain and selling less. One of the curious discoveries in comparing trade figures issued by different countries is that Britain reported a trade gap of $230,000,000 with Canada for the same period as Canada reported it at $174,200,000. The British figure, 32 per cent higher, makes the trade gap seem more formidable.

Canada's trade with the whole world, however, has continued to rise and its effect on maintaining a high level of employment and production is welcome in Ottawa. But the overall favorable balance is running less than $5,000,000 a month, or only a fifth of the 1948 average. It is not the over-all trade picture that causes alarm, but the continued deferment of Canadian hopes that a trading system will develop in which this country can use the proceeds from trade abroad for paying for imports from the United States.

Dom.-Prov. Relations

Ottawa Still Favors Individual Settlements With Provinces

PREMIER CAMPBELL of Manitoba added his voice to the demand for action on dominion-provincial relations with a suggestion for a full dress conference in which virtually everything of mutual concern between Ottawa and the provinces could be discussed. But the current trend in Ottawa is to avoid a formal conference and to devote efforts to negotiations with individual provinces, and Mr. Campbell was notified to that effect. This approach makes for piecemeal settlements, but it also allows the federal government more scope in deciding when a full scale conference with the provinces might be fruitful. The feeling in Ottawa is that dominion-provincial harmony can't stand the strain of another abortive conference, and that success should be assured in advance if possible.

Mr. Campbell's proposal covered a wide variety of subjects for discussion, not merely the financial problem of what to do when existing taxation agreements come to an end. He suggested that public investment policies be put on the agenda, along with the conservation and development of natural resources, social security measures, and the development of industry and agriculture. One thing that commands agreement in Ottawa equally as in Winnipeg, is that "a new working relationship" between the federal government and the provinces is needed.

Passing Show

HONG-KONG looks as if it might become famous for something more than being the place that Mr. Drew used to make speeches about.

•

Marshall Plan administrator says England should raise less flowers and more food. Butter instead of buttercups.

•

There is concern about how to preserve the stately homes of England, but the idea of leaving a few people with stately incomes to live in them has not been considered.

•

In 1939 half the people in the world were not getting enough to eat. Hunger is now somewhat more evenly distributed.

•

Certain folk in Britain won't take criticism.

They will, however, take almost *anything* else.

•

A Washington business letter says that there is no possibility of a "bankers' depression" in the United States. That's no news; bankers are the one class that never gets depressed anyhow.

•

September Sighs

Sighs from the kiddies creeping back to school;
Sighs from the ones dispensing education;
But nothing like the monumental sigh
Of deep relief from mothers of the nation.

J. E. P.

•

Unions are now demanding welfare plans in their agreements with employers. This may make them a little more careful not to drive them into bankruptcy.

•

Why is there no conversation on the wireless? inquires an English critic. For the very good reason that nobody ever "converses" with a million people listening; it can't be done.

•

Montreal is reported to be the most expensive Canadian city to live in, but Montrealers feel that it is worth it.

•

Lucy says she thinks there would be just as many beautiful girls in Canada even if nobody went to the Beauty Contests.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

ried to the length of completely discarding old meanings, especially in political science, which is a long way removed from poetry.

In an article in the *Atlantic* on the subject of "The Conquest of America", which has been very widely discussed, Mr. MacLeish uses the word "revolution" in a sense and with a coloring which are, we believe, quite impossible for it to bear in any other part of the English-speaking world. Ireland might be an exception, but even the Irish, we fancy, prefer to glorify "rebellion" rather than "revolution". He talks about the real revolutionary tradition which embodies the hope of expanding freedom, and he goes on: "But though the hope has been betrayed and forgotten in one generation and another, the living seed remains; the seed remains and grows. It is this seed, this influence, this force, this force of revolution, which is the living thing in the Republic. Without it the United States is so much land, so many people, such an accumulation of wealth. With it the United States is a stage upon the journey of mankind."

Now we do not believe for a minute that Mr. MacLeish by this term "the force of revolution" means to designate the whole of that force by which, sometimes for good, but often for evil, the pent-up passions of a portion of a human society burst the bonds of the authority which has restrained them and set up a new authority nearer to their heart's desire. Revolution in itself is not a living seed, germinating for generation after generation; it is an explosion, which may clear the ground for good seed or for bad seed as the case may be. The living seed which Mr. MacLeish has in mind is not revolution, but liberalism, the passion for freedom, for oneself and for the largest possible number of one's fellow-men. There are revolutions which advance freedom and revolutions which do not. The American mind thinks of one revolution only, the Revolution of 1776, and apparently confuses the process by which liberty was advanced in that instance with the spirit which animated the advance, and which in that instance justified the revolution.

The hopes of expanding freedom are not, in the United States or the Canada of today, to be advanced by any "force of revolution". They are to be advanced by changes in the heart of man, not in the language of laws, and certainly not in the location of political power. There is no King George's army for the Americans to overthrow, no Downing Street officials for Canadians to put in their places. It is only the Communists who think that we still need revolutions in these two countries, because we still tolerate the existence of property rights in the means of production. Mr. MacLeish thinks that what the Communists want is not revolution but reaction, but surely there can be a revolution of reaction as well as a revolution of liberal progress.

Trades and Liberty

THE skilled building trades in Toronto went on strike for four weeks this spring in order to force the Toronto Builders' Exchange to enter into an agreement with a union of hod carriers and common laborers which was pretty well known then, and has since been officially declared by the Labor Relations Board, to have considerably less than a majority of the workers whom it claimed to represent. The construction of two hospitals and several great financial buildings was seriously delayed and heavy losses were imposed on their owners and the general public, in addition to a loss of hundreds of thousands in wages to the strikers themselves—which latter is of course their business and we make no complaint about it. The union has since been refused a certificate as bargaining agent.

The unions of the skilled trades were in this case obviously trying to force unionization upon a group of workers who have no desire for it and are not ready for it. Nobody, of course, would be more angry than the skilled trades themselves if anybody interfered with their right to determine their own labor policies by majority vote of each trade; but they appear unwilling to grant this privilege to an unskilled trade. By respecting a picket line established by a minority of the hod carriers the skilled unions were preventing the majority from working when they were perfectly willing to do so, and trying to establish minority rule just because it happened to be favorable to unionization.

The skilled building trades used to be among the most convinced supporters of democratic principles to be found anywhere in Canada. We hope they have not been led astray into thinking that hod carriers are not competent to decide whether they want to be unionized or not.

JACQUES
FIND THE MONEY FOR ALL THIS OR I WON'T VOTE FOR YOU IN 1950!
WELFARE STATE
BEER & SKITTLES
PICTURE OF THE WASHINGTON "MIRACLE"
THE BEAR WILL GET US ALL!
DIPLOMATIC CARDS
JOHN BEVIN BULL
BRITANNIA CRIPPS
LION
BRITANNIA
Attlee:- Apologize for the things we said, play your cards well, and if the miracle doesn't happen,-use this ace."

THE ACE OF DIPLOMACY

Alberta University

IN A recent editorial on the dismissal of a senior member of the staff of the University of Alberta we assumed that the president of the university was an appointee of the Board of Governors. We are officially informed that he is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, that is to say by the Alberta government, and cannot be removed by the Board of Governors; and further, that the Board of Governors cannot remove any member of the teaching staff without a recommendation from the president.

These circumstances appear to impose a somewhat larger measure of responsibility upon the president for the dismissal of Dr. Hunter than we had assumed, and they certainly relieve the Board from any imputation of sheltering behind the president in allowing him to make the public explanations regarding the dismissal.

Prestige and Business

WE WERE studying with interest the other day the "honor roll" of the life insurance underwriters of a large Canadian insurance company, and were considerably astonished at the geographical location of a great number of them. The "first division" people, representing over $50,000 business for the month, were 22 in number. Only seven of these were located in Canada. The others were in Java, Puerto Rico, Cairo, Uganda, Cyprus, Durban, Honolulu (2), Ceylon, Johannesburg (2), Hong Kong and Barbados, with a sprinkling in less remote places like Seattle and Beverly Hills.

The Java man, whose name by the way is Ko Wong Chauw, qualified in that month for the $200,000 club, whose membership is almost as well scattered over the earth as the list we have just been describing. Few Canadians, we think, realize the immense amount of business that is done in foreign countries by Canadian insurance companies, and the very valuable prestige that they are thus building up for Canada.

Those Last Words

THE Montreal *Star* has very frankly and honorably accepted responsibility for a most frightful injustice to the memory of William Pitt, in the propagation of which we of this weekly have unwittingly assisted. The official "last words" of Pitt on his deathbed were actually (and they are duly recorded in the Britannica) "My Country! How I leave my country!" This was a not unreasonable expression considering the date of Pitt's demise, coinciding with the very peak of Napoleon's ascendancy. But the *Star*, in an editorial discussing the relative probability of the other and less official record, that his last words expressed a desire for a Bellamy meat pie, asserted that the official statement was "How I *love* my country!" The frightful implausibility of this version led to a general outburst of preference, in which SATURDAY NIGHT joined, for the pie story, which the *Star* also amended by making it a pork pie and not a veal pie.

The *Star* now expresses astonishment that none of its contemporaries caught this misquotation. It should, we think, have rather been gratified, and somewhat overwhelmed by a sense of responsibility, at this evidence of the profound (if in this case mistaken) confidence in it by the press of the Dominion. We journalists could not have been more respectful if it had been the London *Times*. Editors do not, we fear, go around with their minds stored with the last words of British statesmen, and they are apt to take what they see printed in the wider columns of their own and other newspapers as pretty close to gospel. It is, however, a little surprising and regrettable that no historical specialist wrote to the *Star*, or to us, or to any of the other papers which followed the *Star's* error, to correct the error.

Shaw-Terry Letters

THE Ellen Terry-G.B.S. correspondence has been public property—to the great enrichment of that public—since 1931; but nobody, we think, has drawn attention to the fact that the real birth of that correspondence took place during the Irving-Terry tour of North America in the autumn of 1895. There were three or four letters in 1892, entirely concerned with Ellen Terry's endeavors to "do something" for a moderately talented young Italian singer whom she was befriending. Then there was a gap. In March 1895 the actress and the critic had still never met face to face, but she wrote him a note on seeing a newspaper announcement of one of his Socialist speeches, asking him to let her know when he was going to make another. If he replied the letter is lost. Soon after the actress sailed for America.

At the end of September Irving and Terry were playing the greatest of their several engagements in Canada; the Grand in Toronto was crowded somewhat beyond capacity, and many people sat on the steps of the balcony. About that time Ellen must have sent Shaw a letter probably accompanied by a newspaper, for he refers in his answer to his "lonely critic's den on which you have shed a ray from a newspaper wrapper". It is natural enough that the actress, lonely and probably not too busy on this tour as compared with her intensely occupied life in London—and also at a safe distance from any possibility of that personal contact from which she instinctively recoiled (the inquiry about his public speeches meant that she wanted to see him without meeting him),—should have been thinking of the critic who had more than all others understood the full value of her art.

There is a very natural reluctance on the part of critics (honest ones) and players (great ones) to enter into personal acquaintanceships, though circumstances usually force them to do so eventually; and it is highly possible that but for this separation by the Atlantic the correspondence might have been years later in beginning. There was the special factor in this case that Shaw alone among the leading critics was well aware of, and quite frank about, the limitations of Irving as actor but still more as producer, and yet wanted him to produce "The Man of Destiny".

The famous correspondence has been reissued, with a number of new illustrations, and is of course still one of the great books of our time, on a dozen different counts. "Ellen Terry and Bernard Shaw: A Correspondence" (Reinhardt and Evans, British Book Service, $4.50.)

Changes in S.N.

THE older readers of SATURDAY NIGHT will recall that this journal has never been particularly static, and has undergone quite a few substantial changes in the course of its sixty-two years of existence. All of them have been in the direction of expanding its range of circulation, its influence, and its capacity to give service and entertainment to its readers. In these rapidly moving days such changes are essential to the continued vitality of any periodical.

Originally founded as a newspaper, SATURDAY NIGHT continued until nearly ten years ago to be printed on a page of newspaper size. It was then reduced to the somewhat more convenient size which it has today. With its second October issue its page size will become that of the ordinary magazine—four columns, somewhat shorter, as against the present five. It will at the same time add a number of new features designed to make it a factual and interpretative record of the important news of the week in Canada and in the world at large affecting Canada. Some information on these new features—which will involve the services of a much enlarged staff—will be found in our advertising pages in this issue.

To our older readers we desire however to convey the assurance that these changes will involve no sacrifice of any of the qualities which have kept SATURDAY NIGHT among their preferred reading matter for so many years. All of its popular departments will be retained. Its editorial views—which will continue to be as impartial, as detached from all considerations except those of the national welfare as we can make them—will be set forth in these editorial columns, and the views of responsible contributors in signed articles, and no attempt will be made in the sections devoted to news to exert any influence upon public opinion.

It is however our intention to enlarge greatly our coverage, in a purely informative manner, of events in and relating to Canada. This Dominion of ours is an extraordinarily interesting and an exceedingly important country, and it does not at present possess any weekly over-all survey of its important happenings in all fields of human activity. SATURDAY NIGHT has done a good deal of such surveying for many years; it is our design to do a good deal more of it and to do it more systematically. We believe that we shall thus be serving not only our readers but the whole country. The admonition "Know Thyself" is just as applicable to a nation as to an individual.

The New Ministers

BOTH the new Dominion cabinet appointments are in the French-speaking field and are the consequence of the ending of the extraordinary conflict between the Dominion and provincial authorities over the creation of urgently needed judgeships. Both are examples of the fact that political abilities are often hereditary and that political skill can be imparted by early training.

Mr. Lapointe and Mr. Rinfret have given many proofs of the possession of the qualities which earned for their fathers a public career of the highest usefulness. Both are the kind of young blood that the government needs.

SCHOOL DAZE

WHEN Labor Day has brightened, dimmed and gone,
And sleepers cuddle down in flannelette,
And, waking, spurn the masculine brevet
For welcome wool, though ill to look upon,—
When combed and scrubbed and polished Jill and John
Re-enter halls of learning with regret
And wonder what new academic threat
Will follow gum or comic-book or yawn,—

Then do the kiddies, memorizing rhyme
Replete with symptoms of the poet's art,
Re-live July in mental mutiny;
The teacher, for his twenty-second time,
Covers Canada's drainage, while his heart
Is with the bass in Lake Temagami.

J. E. P.

British Election Hastened By Crisis, Labor, Tory Seen Closely Balanced

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

The British political stage, deserted at the moment, could quickly be filled with the full cast singing the furious oratorio of a general election, if the economic crisis turned sharply for the worse, says Mr. Buchan.

Analyzing the various indicators of by-elections, local elections and public opinion polls, he sees the chances of two main parties evenly balanced at present, and the result hanging on economic developments and the special atmosphere generated in the election campaign. The writer, son of Canada's former Governor-General, is a contributing editor to the influential British weekly, "The Economist."

WHILE the Canadian people, with their general election over and done with, have probably put party politics out of mind for the present, the British public are now in process of assuming that defensive posture in which they will receive the blandishments of the political parties and make up their mind as to which one they will least dislike being ruled by for the next five years.

At the moment of writing the British political stage is deserted. Parliament rose at the end of July, and members scattered like flighting duck to their constituencies or to the caressing climes of less austere lands. Among the members of the government, Sir Stafford Cripps went to a clinic in Switzerland, Mr. Bevin has taken the waters of Evian-les-Bains, Mr. Aneurin Bevan has gone to Italy and Mr. Herbert Morrison to the Council of Europe.

Parliament is not due to reassemble until the middle of October. In the meantime there are the momentous discussions in Washington this month on the difficulties of Britain's international economic position. But this appearance of political vacuum or of preoccupation with more important matters is deceptive. At a moment's notice the stage might suddenly fill with the full cast singing the furious oratorio which precedes a general election.

The last general election in Britain was in July 1945, and therefore the latest date at which the next one can be held is July 1950. While there is no absolute reason why the Labor government should not wait until then, there are very good reasons why it should decide to hold an election earlier. Speculation has lately centred on two dates, late October to November 1949, or late March to May 1950.

Choice Is Fall or Spring

The reasons which would make the government favor the spring election are fairly straightforward. First, an election then would enable them to have passed onto the Statute Book the contentious and bitterly resisted Bill for the nationalization of iron and steel, over the heads of the House Lords. Although the Bill finds few enthusiasts among the mass of the electorate, there are enough radicals who insist upon it to make the government unwilling to abandon it except for a very compelling reason.

In the second place, February 1950 marks the jubilee of the foundation of the Labor party. It is hoped by the party managers that the celebrations attending this event will do much to restore the vigor and self-confidence of the party, badly shaken by internal divisions and the success of Conservative candidates in the local government elections.

Thirdly, a spring election would enable the government to introduce (although not to pass into law) a budget which would soften the demand for continued austerity made by Sir Stafford Cripps in this year's budget—a demand which undoubtedly shocked many of Labor's supporters who are appalled at the idea of sacrifices being demanded of any class but the rich.

But the decisive factor will be the course of the economic crisis. This may develop into a long-drawn-out affair, as has happened so far in each of the recurring crises since the war; and if the worst impact of it upon the British people were shielded by some new or increased form of American assistance, the cabinet will, I think, hold that conditions may not be any worse and may indeed be better in the spring, and that an autumn election would smack of political sharp practice which could damage their prestige.

If, on the other hand, the crisis comes upon Britain fast and sharp, with the drain on her reserves and the decline in her dollar-export earnings not only continuing but accelerating, as many believe they will; and if at the same time the rising irritation in the United States at Britain's inability to achieve recovery should force the United States government to decline any special measure of assistance; then the government may well decide on an autumn election. It must be considered that a worsening of Britain's balance of payments would inevitably reflect itself in a growth of unemployment (at present negligible) during the winter, thus undermining the confidence of the British worker in the Labor government.

Not Decided Yet

The decision therefore still rests largely upon an assessment of a situation, the outlines of which are not yet clear. The government may well not make up its mind until after the Washington talks now commencing. But if I were a betting man, I would still put my money on a spring election.

Of much greater interest are the questions "What are to be the issues of the election?" and "Who is going to win it?" Neither can be answered satisfactorily; but there is a certain amount to go on in regard to policy.

Both the major parties have issued their general policy statements, the Labor party in April, and the Conservative party a fortnight ago. *Labor Believes in Britain* is a milder continuation of *Let's Face the Future*, the program which carried the party to such a resounding victory in 1945. It pledges the Labor party to the maintenance of the social services (although not to their extension), to the maintenance of full employment, and to securing a higher standard of living by increasing productivity without reducing wages or lengthening hours of work. It proposes to nationalize the wholesale meat trade, the cement industry, industrial insurance and water supply, and it proposes the reduction of prices by tighter control of profit margins.

The Conservative program *The Right Road for Britain*, does not stand out in direct antithesis to this. It is true that the Conservatives are flatly opposed to nationalization, although they do not propose, with the exception of truck transport, to denationalize those industries which are already under public ownership. But their program also pledges the support of the Tory party to the maintenance of the social services. It makes a general attack on the government for too high a level of expenditure, but in promising to reduce this it is not specific as to exactly which expenditures would be cut, and it actually proposes certain specific increases. The Conservative party dare not, for instance, advocate the reduction of food subsidies which account for £500 million a year of government expenditure.

The truth is that with the programs of the two major parties so little related to the unpleasant realities which will form the background to the election, paper policies will not be the determining factors. In so far as the British electorate is not actually deluded, by ignorance or by unscrupulous politicians, about the state of the nation, it will vote into office the party which it thinks most capable of handling the difficulties of the coming years, and from which it is most prepared to accept hard truths and decisions which conflict with its comfort.

The Tories are much less committed than Labor to a doctrinaire program, and as their policy statement shows they intend to remain uncommitted to anything more than a broad outline of policy. They have also a better record of efficient government, a fact which may soon begin to tell in their favor, and they have a reasonably good record (not nearly as good as they would claim) of political courage. They do not however at the moment have a clear superiority over their opponents in the calibre of their leaders, a superiority which phrased in terms of "men not measures" has so often in the past compensated for their want of a policy. Mr. Churchill still stands high in the affection of the British electorate, but not as a politician; he has if anything lost political standing in the past four years.

The Labor Party on the other hand is deeply grounded in the affections of the British working class by reasons of its beliefs and of the enormous extension of social services which it has carried through. But it will have a difficult time convincing the rest of the nation that, despite the reputation for courage which Sir Stafford Cripps has earned during the past two years, the party is prepared to confront the British workers with the drastic reorientation of policy needed to elicit higher production at a lower cost.

Consequently the real nature of the election will be an attempt on the

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part of the Labor party to prove that it is not a class party but is capable of the necessary self-denial, statesmanship and flexibility to solve Britain's economic problem in the interests not only of the workers but of the whole nation. The Conservatives will be attempting to prove that despite their preference for free enterprise, their solution to the economic problem will not involve a callous jettisoning of the interests of the working class.

Though it may be forgotten sometimes, there are two other parties in the field. The Communist party has two members of Parliament at the present time, and it has announced that it will put one hundred candidates in the field at a general election. It is possible that it may gain a seat or two, but the Labor party and the Trades Union movement are now so alert to the danger of Communism that neither its direct nor its infiltrating tactics have brought it much success of late, except in influencing unofficial strikes.

The Liberals have at present ten members of Parliament and will probably put forward 450 candidates at a general election. The public opinion polls show that one-tenth of the electorate would vote Liberal. If there was a close relation between the popular vote and the members returned that would mean some 60

BITTER WORDS: Emanuel Shinwell, British War Minister, struck back against American criticism of Britain, perhaps foreshadowed election issue of "interference."

seats for the Liberals, but at the very best they hope for 30. If they get that, they feel that they would cease to be a hopeless centre party and would begin to attract the kind of ambition and ability which might mean that with dexterous leadership they could slowly climb back again to the position of an important national party.

Finally, what is going to be the result of the next British general election? No wise man would attempt a prophecy and the interpreters of the public opinion polls, chastened by Mr. Truman's victory last year, have shown a remarkable caution of late.

By-Election Shift

There are three sources of evidence on which to proceed. First, there is the evidence of the by-elections. The Labor party has achieved the remarkable feat of not losing a single by-election for a seat which it held at the last general election, but this is partly attributed to the fact that it has taken care to ensure that, apart from deaths, only safe seats fell vacant. The by-elections have shown a considerable evening-up of support for the two major parties. Comparing *only the constituencies in which there were straight fights* between Labor and Tory both in by-elections and in the 1945 general election, one arrives at the following:

	By-elections %		1945 Election % (same seats)	
	Con.	Lab.	Con.	Lab.
1945....	47.22	52.78	48.80	51.20
1946....	42.80	57.20	41.81	58.19
1947....	49.76	50.24	42.20	57.80
1948....	48.15	51.85	40.32	59.68

Unfortunately the number of by-elections in 1949 has so far been too small to carry the comparison satisfactorily up to the present moment.

Second, there are the results of the local government elections held last May. On the face of it they represent an impressive gain for the Conservatives. In the boroughs the Conservatives gained 830 seats and Labor lost about 720. But the relation between local and national loyalties is a quite indeterminable factor in British politics. And the vote in the local elections averages only about about 45 per cent of the total poll, against about 80 per cent in a national election. If the local elections indicate anything, it is that embattled and exasperated Tories turned out to vote where Labor supporters did not, a phenomenon unlikely to be repeated in the heated atmosphere of a general election.

Thirdly, there is the evidence of the public opinion polls. In the 1945 election Labor received 52 per cent of the vote and Conservatives 38 per cent. During 1946 and 1947 the differential began to even itself out, and by November 1948 a Gallup Poll showed that 48 per cent would have voted Conservative at that time and only 41 per cent Labor. This trend was confirmed in the early part of this year, but for some reason (partly, I think, due to foolish Conservative tactics in Parliament) the balance has tended to even up again.

Historical Vote

The nature of the election campaign, when it comes, will tip this balance to a certain degree. Yet it is sufficiently even to make this one of the most interesting and important general elections in British history.

Despite the opinion polls, most people have a quite unstatistical hunch that the Labor party will win. And many people who are not Socialists believe that it is right that it should, that Labor should have the responsibility for solving problems which it has helped to create, that the workers will accept unpleasant truths only from a Labor government, and that a period of opposition now would enable the Labor party to find scapegoats for its mistakes as it did in the years after 1931.

Whether this view proves correct will depend on Labor's capacity to absorb the elements of statesmanship. That will be demonstrated very clearly before the general election in the measures which the Labor government adopts to confront Britain's growing economic crisis.

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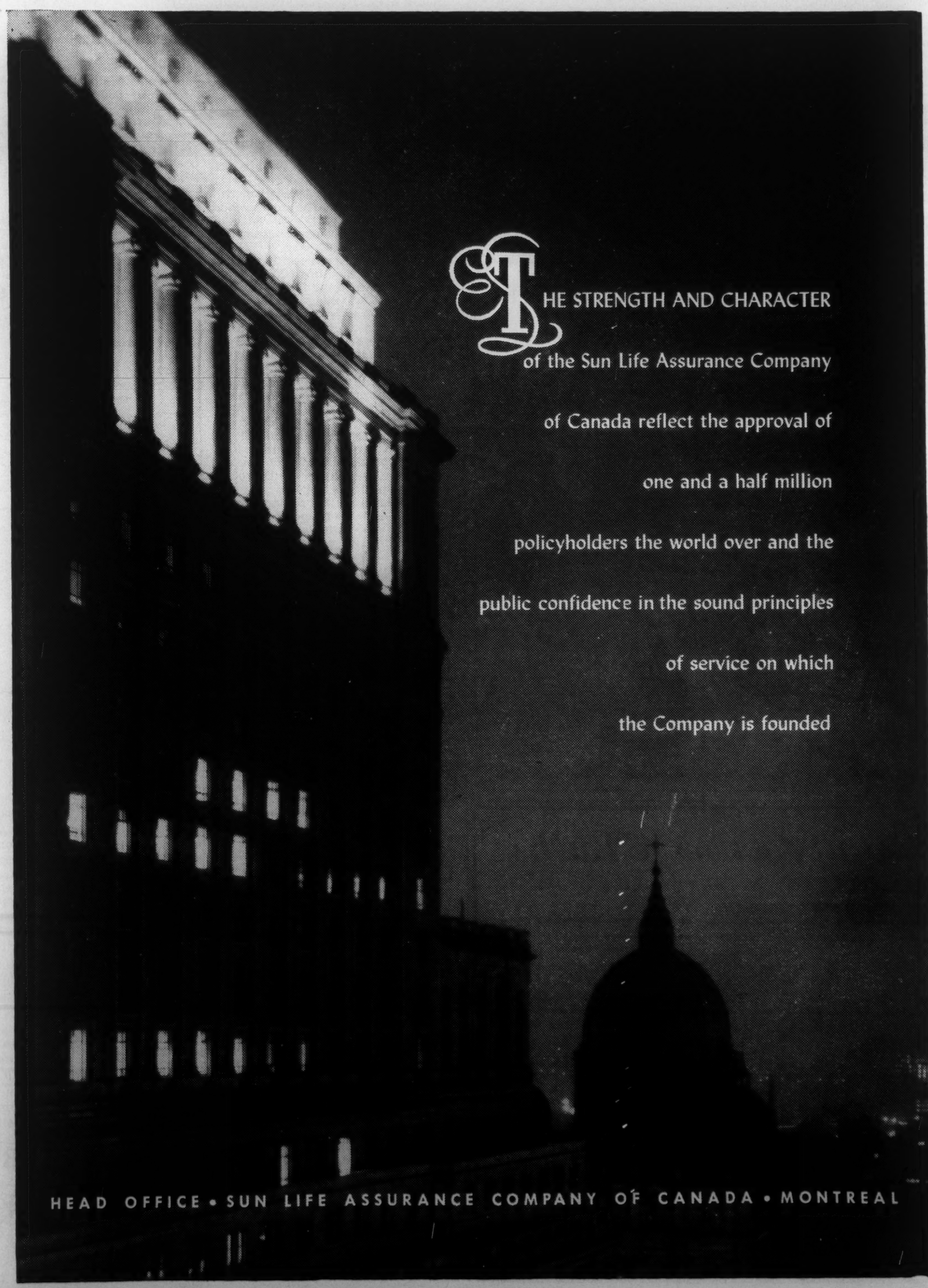
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WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman Invites Dixiecrats Back If They Accept Civil Rights

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT Truman's invitation to the southern Democrats to return to the party fold carried the cautious proviso that it be at his own terms. He reminded members of the new Democratic National Committee following their purge of five Southern States Rights or Dixiecrat members that he had won the election last year "without New York, without the Industrial East and without the Solid South."

The Chief Executive at a subsequent press conference indicated that he would take the stump for Democratic candidates outside of his home state of Missouri in the 1950 congressional elections. But he kept his own counsel about his plans to run for re-election in 1952. It appears to be a good bet at this writing that he won't withdraw, despite the hullabaloo that is being raised at present about "influence" activities of his military aide, Major General Harry H. Vaughan.

The President was once again in his old-time "give 'em hell" form as he accused the Republicans of carrying on "a continuous filibuster" against his legislative program.

He revealed confidence in the continuing strength of the Democratic Party as he invited the Dixiecrat bolters to rejoin "the party of the people." He warned, however, that the Democratic Party is no longer a "sectional party with the tail wagging the dog." He did not relax one iota on his civil rights demands, which prompted the southerners to form their own party last year, much to the regret of many old-line Democrats in the south who would like to be back in the party family.

Basis for his faith in the party was that the 1948 elections brought into Congress a number of young men with liberal tendencies. He believes that the 1952 elections will do the same, thus adding to party strength on its legislative program.

TRUMAN'S forceful campaigning should help Democratic Party cause in the 1950 congressional election.

Mr. Truman's terms for the return of the Dixiecrats is on the basis of the Democratic platform. And it still carries the Civil Rights plan that caused the Southerners to bolt and set up their own states rights tickets.

This apparently leaves the anti-Civil Rights Southerners very little choice. If their political leaders cannot remain in the Democratic Party at the policy-making level, they will hardly accept the party program and will oppose the party's presidential candidate. Mr. Truman, presumably, is reconciled to that.

They have three choices: First, they could swallow the bitter Civil Rights pill and return to the fold; secondly, they could carry along without a program, waiting to see what might turn up; or thirdly, they could continue on their own, setting up a permanent independent political organization for the south.

The possibility of their joining the Republican Party has been discussed, but it apparently offers them little better haven than the Democrats. The fact is that the rank and file of southern voters, much as they lean to the Republican theory of government, have been under the Democratic label since the Civil War.

Best opinion on this subject is that they are not ready to break away from the Democratic Party, and those southern leaders who reject Harry Truman's bid to come back home, will likely stay in the "wait and see" camp.

Mr. Truman's bold challenge to the Southerners was made coincidentally with the appointment of his own man, William B. Boyle, as Democratic National Chairman, to succeed Senator Howard McGrath who became Attorney General when Tom Clark was elevated to the Supreme Court.

Chairman Mr. Boyle reflected Mr. Truman's wishes when he announced that the National Committee would recognize two Mississippians as acting members, but he said the question of representation from South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana was undecided.

For Southern diehards who refuse to relent or to "wait and see", former Committeeman Leander H. Perez of New Orleans has set up a National States Rights Bureau with headquarters in Washington to seek a constitutional amendment against "nationalization of civil rights."

•

HE'LL "GIVE THEM HELL"

Truman To Undertake Stump For 1950 Elections

PRESIDENT TRUMAN told press conference interviewers that he planned to campaign on behalf of Democratic candidates in the 1950 Congressional elections. He said he'd announce definite plans after the primary elections had been held and the chips were down.

To the blunt question as to whether he expected to be a candidate in 1952, Mr. Truman smilingly responded that he was not in a position to say, like Calvin Coolidge, that he did not choose to run. He said he would make his intentions known when the time comes.

The President will be 68 on May 8, 1952. There was doubt last November, when he upset all the dope and won the presidential election, that he would again be a candidate. Friends were sure that he would not want to run again, but they are not so certain now.

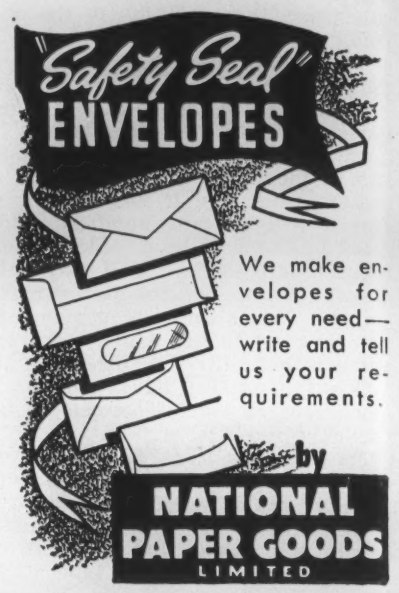
The foreign situation is somewhat calmer and the domestic front is steadying. There is a feeling that Mr. Truman will not be willing to step aside. His health is good and if it remains so, he may want to stay.

There are indications that the President is concerned over current "headline" revelations about two of his intimates, Major General Vaughan, and former Kansas City bootblack, John Maragon. They have been linked to operations of "five per centers" seeking business favors from the government through the White House.

Party strategists doubt that this issue will be of major importance by the time the parties come to grips in another national election. But there are signs that Mr. Truman is taking steps to meet the issue. White House observers report the arrival of some of Mr. Truman's closest friends and advisers from Kansas City. A high strategy huddle is expected to be held on the Vaughan case.

Mr. Truman admitted that he might take the stump for Democratic candidates in 1950 when he was asked if he would campaign outside of Missouri. He said he would not limit his campaigning to his home state.

He refused to be drawn into commitment as to whether he planned to go into Ohio, where the Republican's current strong man, Senator Robert A. Taft is facing a stiff fight for re-election. Senator Taft is virtually the sole G.O.P. hope at the moment for the presidential race, and the Democratic party, with the full backing of organized labor, will try to knock him out of the running two years ahead of time.



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LONDON LETTER

Socialists' Potato Loss $2,520,000 But Mr. Strachey Keeps Calm

By P. O'D.

London.

READERS of this letter (both of them) may sometimes grow a little weary of constant references to the activities of our Socialist rulers. But I hope not, for it is a large and variegated subject, full of lessons for those who care to learn from them. Besides, with cricket and the weather, it constitutes the chief present topic of conversation in these islands.

Canadians are a practical people. What presumably they are most interested to know about Socialism is how it works. Well, here are a couple of recent instances, chosen simply because they happen to have been brought in the past few days to public notice. Not more important or significant than others but merely fresher.

In the House of Commons, shortly before the end of the session, the Minister of Food stated in answer to a question that the loss on new potatoes, purchased by his Department, amounted to $2,520,000. The potatoes had gone bad in transit. Incidentally, the Ministry could hardly have worse luck with its potatoes if the things were cargoes of live hand-grenades.

Even for a Department which is accustomed to dropping the odd million here and there as it goes along $2,520,000 is quite an item on the wrong side of the ledger. But Mr. Strachey took a calm, almost an airy view of it. He said that the machinery of distribution was working well, but he was not satisfied that the purchase of early potatoes by his Department was "a satisfactory arrangement in perpetuity". They hoped to alter it in future years.

In the meantime, though of course Mr. Strachey didn't say so, just chalk it up to the taxpayer, boys, and forget it.

The other instance concerns the manufacture of linoleum, always a great British specialty. Foreign sales have fallen badly off—prices too high. The British manufacturer cannot compete; and the reason he cannot compete is that, in addition to all the other burdens he bears of high wages, high taxes, high fuel, high transport, he is paying more for his linseed oil—an important ingredient of linoleum—than anyone else is paying. The secretary of the Linoleum Association has just explained how much and why.

"Recent purchases of oil in the Argentine," he said, "were at $372 a ton. We buy at $552 a ton, because the government has to cover losses on previous bulk purchases."

This also, in the beautifully restrained language of Mr. Strachey, would seem to be not "a satisfactory arrangement in perpetuity". It may be that they intend to alter it in future years, but by then there may be no British linoleum industry. It is also possible there may be no Socialist government.

Pathetic Motorists

THERE is something really pathetic about the way motorists go on repeating to stone-deaf official ears the familiar plea for the abolition of gas-rationing. The Automobile Association at its recent annual meeting made once again this hopeless prayer, pointing to Belgium, Holland, Norway and Luxembourg, where rationing has been abolished, and to France and Denmark, where there are only partial restrictions. But they might as well ask for the abolition of monogamy, on the ground that in Mohammedan countries a man is allowed four wives and as many supernumeraries as he can afford.

One reason they proffer for the abolition is that rationing discourages the tourist. It is not a very good reason. If there is anyone who has little cause for complaint, it is the motoring tourist in this country. In addition to a quite generous allowance of gasoline for ordinary use, he is given enough to take him from the port of arrival to his "farthest destination" and then back again. He has only to say where it is.

Surprising how many want to visit their old home in the extreme north of Scotland! If they all went at once there would hardly be parking space. The "wee hoose amang the heather" must certainly be full.

Waiters' Wages

ONE of the arguments put forward for the Catering Wages Act was that it would reduce the tipping nuisance—nuisance, at any rate, from the point of view of the tipper if not the tippee. The idea was that the waiter, for instance, would get a decent basic wage, and so would become less dependent on gratuities—and presumably less surly if he didn't get them.

This is how it works out in a leading London hotel. The waiters get $18 a week basic, and about $68 a week from their share of the tipping fund which the staff administers. Not bad, is it?—especially as gifts are not taxable, and the fortunate waiter pays on only about $8 of his week's income. So much for doing away with the tipping nuisance!

In the meantime, the Catering Wages Act has increased costs so heavily that the smaller hotels and most of the clubs are finding it almost impossible to carry on. The balance sheets of London's leading clubs make very gloomy reading for their members. In spite of increased fees, they are losing money at an average rate of about $20,000 a year—some of them a great deal more. If it goes on, the clubman will soon join the pterodactyl and the brontosaurus. Nothing left but his bones.

Who Gets Viking Ship?

OUR Danish invaders have gone home, leaving their Viking ship behind them. Its possession is being keenly contested by two South Coast towns—Broadstairs where they first landed, and nearby Ramsgate where they made a second landing. During their visit the Vikings rowed up the Thames, were entertained officially at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor of London, and generally went through a protracted ordeal of wassailling which might well have daunted even Hengest and Horsa themselves.

Altogether the visit was a great success. It was a bit of color and gaiety in a drab and worried world. It served the beneficent purpose of cheering us all up. Did I say "all"? Well, perhaps not all. Here and there plaintive or irritable voices are raised to protest against such a travesty of history.

Pedantic persons are pointing out that Hengest and Horsa and the other Jutes were not Danes and did not come from Jutland, but more probably from the lower Rhineland, and that, wherever they may have hailed from, they certainly were not Vikings. Not for another four hundred years did the Vikings land on these shores to start butchering and burning all over the place.

Furthermore, by way of rubbing in their superior knowledge, these scholarly fusspots insist that we shouldn't call them "Vikings", to rhyme with likings and hikings, but "Veekings" or "Vickings" the way the Danes and Norwegians do. As though "Viking" were not now an English word, to be pronounced as English people may choose. Do we call the Danes "Danskis"?

Fortunately no one except historians seems to be paying much attention to all this pedantic nonsense. Only the other day eminent historians were assuring us that Hengest meant "stallion" and Horsa meant "mare", and that these two picturesque ruffians were merely some form of Scandinavian or Germanic myth. Now other historians claim to know where they were born, what they did, and practically all about them.

You can take your choice. Personally I am going to continue believing that they came from Jutland, were Danes, and established their kingdom in Kent. I shall go on talking of them as "Vikings" not "Veekings". And if any historical pedant tries to reform my ignorance. I shall retort with vulgar finality, "Sez you!"

Britons to Remain Thirsty

GOOD news for thirsty and convivial souls!—but only in other lands, alas. During the next distilling year, which begins in September when the barley comes in, the production of Scotch whisky is to be stepped up to 30,000,000 gallons.

It will of course be years before all this is released for consumption—about seven, on average. This year's allocation of matured whisky for sale is expected to be 11,000,000 gallons. Quite a nice lot of bottled *joie de vivre*, but 9,000,000 gallons of it are earmarked for export.

In spite of anguished appeals from the local trade and its customers, we must get along as best we can with what is left. Which shows, among other things, what a mistake it is to have a teetotaler as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He possibly wouldn't let us make any whisky at all, if it weren't that he needs the money—dollars, my lads, dollars! Plenty of good Canadian dollars among them. We lifts our glass of synthetic lemonade, and we looks wistfully towards you. Happy days!

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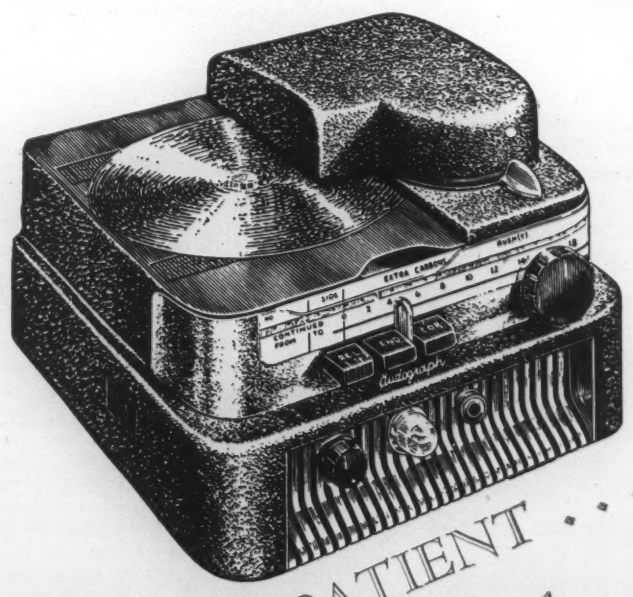

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Hospitals Opposed To Lotteries: Little Income, Less Charity

IN HIS article on State Lotteries in S.N. August 23 Fergus Cronin referred to hospitals as a possible beneficiary, but did not mention the fact that the hospital field as a whole in Canada is very dubious about this method of financing hospitals. Hospitals need all the money they can get; but those who are really concerned with the welfare of hospitals have given this possible source of revenue much thought and the preponderant opinion has been that hospitals would lose rather than gain by its adoption.

There are a number of reasons why the hospitals are opposed:

1. The main reason the Irish and Australian sweepstakes do so well is that they have the whole English-speaking world to draw from. If every province and every state and every country had a sweepstake, as might well eventuate if Canada or the United States were to legalize lotteries, the hospitals would only receive approximately what would be raised in their own area or province and that would be utterly insufficient. The Irish sweepstakes raise little money in Eire; most of it comes from Great Britain and the United States.

2. The hospitals in Eire receive only 18.75 per cent of the money invested by the people. (There is a 25 per cent government tax on the 25 per cent yield to the hospitals mentioned by Mr. Cronin.) The 590 Canadian hospitals for acute diseases alone require over one hundred millions of dollars annually to keep going, apart from new construction. Divided over the 660 non-governmental public hospitals in Canada, the lottery income to each hospital could be but a paltry fraction of its need.

3. Experience in Eire has been that, with the advent of sweepstakes, philanthropy and donations dropped off almost to the vanishing point. Speaking to an Irish health leader this summer, he exclaimed, "Why, charity is dead!" It would be too bad if a citizen's conscience were satisfied with buying a $2.50 ticket—of which the hospital would ultimately get but forty-five to sixty cents.

4. The burden of financing hospitals to the extent to which earnings from sweepstakes might contribute, would be shifted from those able to contribute to those least able to do so, for it would appear that the purchase of lottery tickets increases proportionately as one drops in the economic scale.

5. Advocates of lotteries invariably suggest their use for hospitals, presumably because that is a worthy and very needy objective and so likely to influence public opinion. But once lotteries be established, hospital people are not so naïve but that they would anticipate that hordes of other worthy objectives would demand a share and in a short time hospital lotteries would be but one of many struggling against extinction in an overcrowded field.

The writer is on sound ground when he states that certain aspects of this lottery situation as we have it today need clearing up, but the hospitals are having enough headaches now without having this dubious favor wished on them.

HARVEY AGNEW, M.D.
Executive Secretary
Canadian Hospital Council

Toronto, Ont.

Not Anti-Labor

HAVE just read the editorial "Labor and Anti-Labor" in S.N. Aug. 16, and the one on decertification. I do not think it follows that all or even a majority of the "everybody else group" are anti-labor. Many may think they are just as good friends of labor and do as much for it as at least some of labor's "leaders". The latter, however, are very adept at stirring up animosities in an effort to convince the workers that only they are their real friends.

And look who also have been "anti-labor" lately! In Australia last year and this, we have had the spectacle of Labor governments battling union members. It does not matter that the objects of the governmental wrath were Communists. They were union members and workers too, weren't they? Even President Mosher of the Congress of Labor has been known to say that he doesn't care if local unions are led by Communists so long as they don't go contrary to Congress policies!

No sir—the "everybody elses" include many people whose policies are just as good, if not better, for labor as are those of plenty of labor officials and camp-followers. Just because some of these "everybody elses" are employers, for example, they are branded willy-nilly by labor as "enemies of the masses". Who, however, by invention, mechanical progress, labor-saving devices, etc. have done more than employers to all but banish physical drudgery in farm, factory, forest, and home, and even at sea and underground?

The arguments of the labor opponents of decertification would seem to convey the impression that a worker is not an honest worker unless he belongs to an international union. (Incidentally, there are more non-union than union workers, and they and their employers seem to be getting along—believe it or not!—without the kind ministrations of John Lewis, Phil Murray, William Green, *et al.* and their Canadian cohorts.) If bodies of employees are to be forbidden to bind themselves into independent unions, with or without affiliation, simply because some labor "big shots" think such independents automatically should be stigmatized as "company unions"; and if international unions or no union is the alternative, then we might as well forbid partnerships or individual ownership of business, or anything except incorporated limited companies.

Am glad you brought out the point that unions often reject the recommendations of conciliation boards. When employers do so—that's terrible! But when unions do so—the action seems to acquire a sudden aura of sanctity.

Toronto, Ont. S. J. VANCE

Rubber Prices

THE ARTICLE "Low Rubber Prices A Threat To Stability In Malaya" in S.N. August 16, states that the price of natural rubber declined from an average of 26c per pound in 1948 to 10c before the middle of 1949. These figures greatly exaggerate the decline which has taken place in natural rubber prices.

Generally speaking, the price of No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets is the yardstick of natural rubber prices. According to *Rubber Age*, an authoritative trade publication, the average spot closing price of No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets on the New York market during 1948 was 21.99c per pound. The lowest price recorded in 1949 to date was 15.88c per pound on June 7, since when it has hovered around 16½c.

On the basis of figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the average price of all natural rubber (excluding liquid latex) imported into Canada during 1948 was 18.6c per pound. For the five months ending May 31, 1949, the latest period for which figures are available, the average was 16.9c.

GREIG B. SMITH
Manager and Secretary,
The Rubber Association
of Canada.

Toronto, Ont.

Loose Leadership

IN S.N., July 26, you printed an article by Miller Stewart in which he seeks reasons for the C.C.F. setback. He certainly appears to be as one groping in the dark and at the same time whistling to keep up his courage.

"Loose loyalty" appears to be the only internal reason for the setback except perhaps the slight error of admitting to the public that they could not form an administration at this time. These seem to be the only errors committed by the C.C.F. itself, the rest according to Mr. Miller is due to the sagacity of Mr. King and the whimsy of Canadian electors.

Might we not commend to the thinking of the rank and file of the C.C.F. membership that "Loose Leadership" has been the cause of the decline and fall of the party of Mr. Woodsworth. The rapacious greed for power of the union organizers and the lust of Mr. Jolliffe and his chum Mr. David Lewis for the power and position of Mr. Coldwell have been the main contributing factors for this unexpected wane of strength.

I feel that the time has come for some clear speech and some clearer thinking on this matter. For too long the "intellectuals" have throttled what started at the instigation of Mr. Woodsworth to be a grass roots movement. Canada had great need for that movement and the day of greater need is upon us. Perhaps the ineptitude of the C.C.F. leadership demands that Canada fashion herself a new movement of reform more ideally suited to her needs and habit.

It has been a bitter pill to those of us who faced the real hardships of the days before free speech in the early thirties to see the movement for which we sacrificed so much become but the tool and mouthpiece for ambitious trade union leaders and their lawyer pals and the European socialist. I am convinced that that is not what was intended at Calgary in 1934 nor the end for which men like Mr. Woodsworth suffered and died.

Corunna, Ont. J. DON SCOTT.

LIGHTER SIDE

Miss A. And The Peruvian

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"FORTUNATELY for me I can always find something amusing in every situation," Miss A. said.

"I don't see anything amusing in a rent-raise," I said.

Miss A. poured me a cup of tea. "It's the retroactive rent clause," she said, "Just a minute, I think I saved it."

She searched in her table drawer and presently brought out a clipping. "It is permitted by the order to date the 4 per cent increase back to January 1949," she read, "If tenants are agreeable to the arrangement." She paused, laughing. "Don't you *love* it?" she said, "Imagine all the tenants hurrying up to the landlord with their retroactive rent in their hot little hands, like children with an apple for teacher!"

"It's a very funny clause," I said thoughtfully.

"Screamingly funny," Miss A. said, "Those innocents at Ottawa!"

I said, after a moment, "I suppose they put it in because they felt sorry for landlords and figured other people would feel the same way."

"Then why didn't they start a special Milk Fund for Landlords in apartment lobbies?" Miss A. said, "People always contribute to milk funds." She poured herself a cup of tea. "The whole thing struck my rather unfortunate sense of humor," she said, "so I sat right down and wrote the landlord saying I had notified his office repeatedly about the toilet which has been behaving retroactively since 1948, flooding the bathroom every three or four weeks. I said that under the circumstances I wouldn't want to embarrass him by paying retroactive rent."

THERE was a sudden knock at the door and Miss A. jumped up to answer it. In a moment she came back ushering in a visitor whom she introduced as Mrs. Walker, a fellow tenant.

"Mrs. Walker lives upstairs," she said.

The visitor, who was dark, tall, and rather strikingly Peruvian in appearance, gave a laugh like the rattle of castanets. "In a dear little hell-hole right under the roof," she said, "My, you have it cool in here!"

"Sit down, won't you? We were just discussing the new rental ruling," Miss A. said, and she smiled at her visitor with the special affection which every tenant feels for every other tenant during a rental crisis. "How do you take your tea."

"Two teaspoons of sugar please. I find I need it for energy," Mrs. Walker said. Miss A. gave her two heaping teaspoons and Mrs. Walker, after sipping it, said it was delicious. In a moment however she put down her cup and jumping up went over to the corner cupboard. "My what a good-looking cupboard!" she said, "Don't tell me that goes with the apartment."

"Nothing goes with the apartment except the walls and floor" said Miss A.

"Still it's very attractive," Mrs. Walker said, and moved over to the window, "and you do get a good view."

"If you like looking at Nympform Brassieres," Miss A. said.

"Well at least the brassieres don't go on and off," Mrs. Walker said, with another of her laughs. "That ethyl-alcohol sign behind my apartment drives me nearly crazy."

"You ought to ask the Superintendent to change your apartment," Miss A. said sympathetically.

"A lot of good it does asking that twerp for anything," Mrs. Walker said.

Though this was an expression that Miss A. ordinarily disapproved, it apparently enchanted her when applied to Mr. Mugroyd, the superintendent. "We were just talking about the new retroactive rent clause when you came in," she said, "Did you ever read anything funnier in your life?"

MRS. WALKER'S gaze, which had been wonderfully observant and alert, became suddenly vague. "I guess I must have missed it," she said.

Miss A. got out the clipping and read it to her. "I happen to have a rather unfortunate sense of humor," she was beginning, when Mrs. Walker jumped up suddenly, "Mind if I use your bathroom?" she asked.

"Just to your left," Miss A. said graciously, and Mrs. Walker vanished.

"Fascinating, isn't she?" Miss A. said in a whisper.

"Well, different," I said.

"Heaps of personality," Miss A. said rattling the tea-cups to cover the conversation. "I always find that type very stimulating."

She waited impatiently for Mrs. Walker's return, then resumed her story about her letter to the landlord. "Though I don't imagine it will have any effect," she concluded, "You can't get a thing out of that landlord."

"Ever try one of those suction cups on a long stick?" Mrs. Walker said, her mind on Miss A.'s plumbing problem.

They resumed their conversation about the defalcations of landlords and the malignant inertia of superintendents. In the midst of the discussion Mrs. Walker opened her bag and snapped open her vanity case. "Good God!" she cried, staring in horror. She closed the case hurriedly and turned to Miss A. "It must be the heat," she said, "Mind if I slip into your bedroom and do my face?"

She vanished into the little corridor and I leaned across the table. "What's she want in your bedroom?" I whispered.

"You heard her, she's doing her face," Miss A. said. "Do you think she's after my pearl choker?"

I LEANED closer. "She's after your apartment," I said. "Listen, have you this place on a lease?"

Miss A. looked uneasy. "By the month," she whispered back.

"Then that's it!" I said, trying to keep my voice down. "Don't you see? The retroactive rent clause was put in so the tenants could fix the landlord. You'll see. She's fixed the landlord—"

"Sh-h!" Miss A. said, as the bedroom door opened.

Mrs. Walker breezed back, only pausing to admire the kitchenette. "I do love lots of cupboard space," she said.

Miss A. stood up, pale and stern. "I would like to ask you one simple question," she said, "Did you or did you not pay the landlord retroactive rent?"

"Retroactive rent?" Mrs. Walker stared at Miss A., then just as suddenly transferred her gaze to her wristwatch. "Quarter of six, I'll have to fly," she cried. Half-way to the door she paused and smiled her fascinating Peruvian smile. "I'll come back some time and you explain it all to me."

"She'll be back all right," I said excitedly as the door closed. "And you won't be here. Look, you sit right down and send that retroactive cheque to your landlord."

"I'll do nothing of the sort." Miss A. said hotly.

"Well, of course, if you *want* to lose your apartment," I said, and began to gather up the tea-things.

When I came back from the kitchenette Miss A. was sitting by her writing table. "Nothing but legalized extortion!" she cried passionately, and added on a weaker note, "Look, dear, have you a three-cent stamp? And what is 4 per cent of $67.50 for eight months?"

• •

THE FAITH HEALERS

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Who hurt my feelings and then say
"Don't get hurt."
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With "Don't get dirty." Oh, I can wash the dirt
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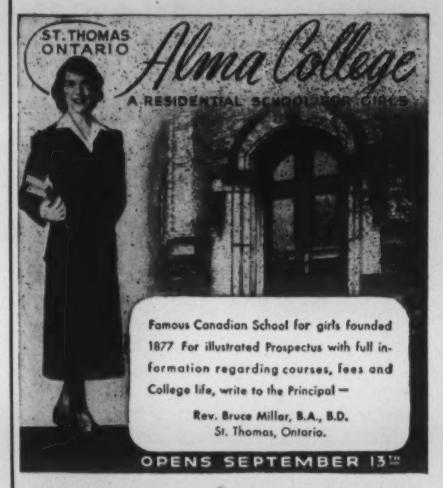
DAVID BROCK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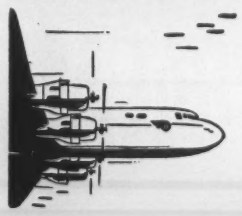

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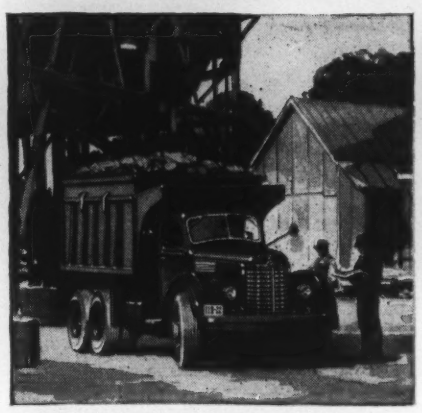

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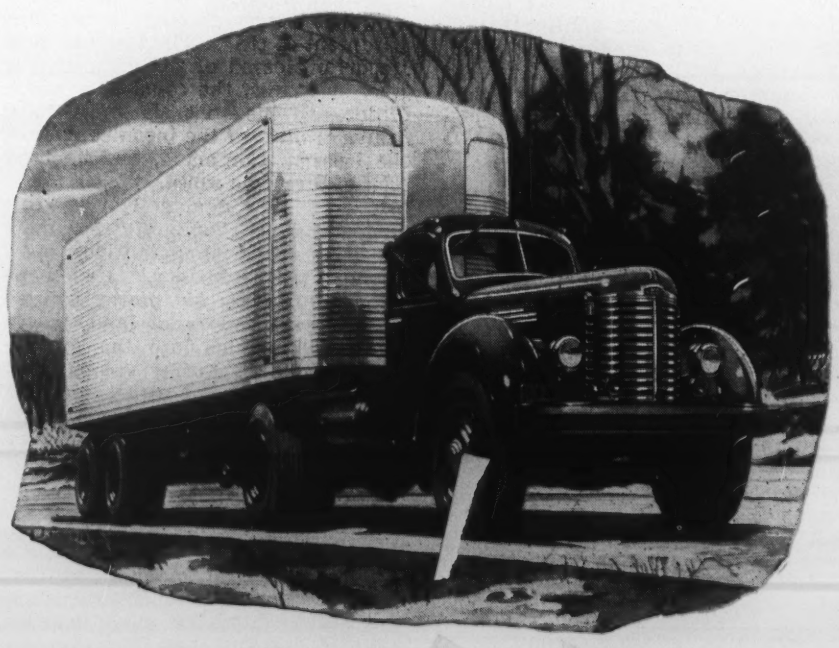

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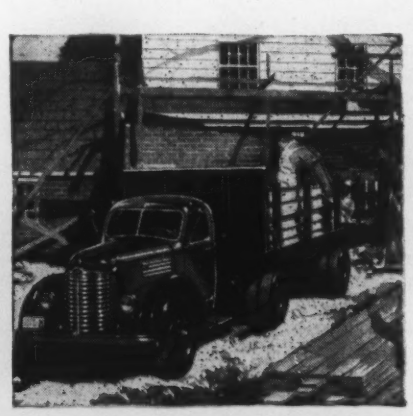

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THE HITLER WAR

The War, Viewed 10 Years After, Often Appears Different

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

CAN it really be ten years ago this week-end that the war began which was to affect so profoundly the life and destiny of every one of us?

The Nazi-Soviet deal which cleared the way for the war, the attack on Poland September 1, and Mr. Chamberlain's declaration of war on Sunday September 3 remain so vividly in mind that it doesn't seem possible they can have happened so long ago. Yet on the other hand the crowded events and intense emotional experiences of the war years sometimes made them seem like half a lifetime.

Under the resurrected heading of this page I attempted to follow and explain the war, but this was never more than an amateur effort. Far more valuable than any review of mine could be is one lately come to hand by the famous British student of war, General J. F. C. Fuller. It is his "The Second World War—A Strategical and Tactical History." (Collins, $6.00)

Because of his sympathy with Sir Oswald Mosley's movement, Fuller was more or less ostracized during the war, and played the part of a lone observer. But surely, with his long perspective of warfare (best displayed in his compressed little book "Armament and History") there can have been few keener or more critical observers anywhere in the world.

For Fuller's political views—insofar as he agreed with Mosley— I hold no brief; nor does he intrude or explain them in his war review. It is his passion for *limitation* of warfare which makes his study peculiarly interesting and valuable: and here it must be admitted that the mass killings and inept Allied political direction of World War II give ample scope to his highly developed critical faculties.

For Limited Warfare

The prevention of warfare I doubt Fuller believes possible; in any case that lies in the political sphere. But if there must be war, as there has been for thousands of years, then the only sane approach to it, according to Fuller, is to limit it as much as possible to a clash between armed forces, and direct it to clear political aims.

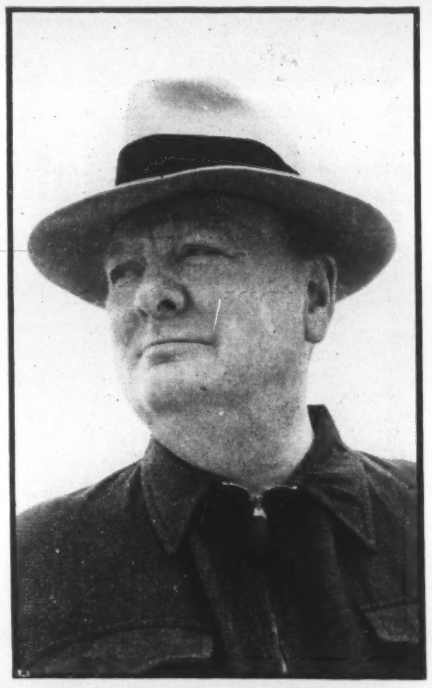
Thus he believes the mass bombing of cities to be not only unspeakable barbarism (the destruction of Hamburg and slaughter of 75,000 of its citizens "would have disgraced Attila"), but to be militarily wasteful and foolish. He shows with convincing argument and analysis just how the potential put into mass bombing could have brought victory a year or two earlier had it been put into landing craft and transport aircraft, and also made a real peace possible.

He is extremely critical of the Allied political direction of the war, or rather the lack of it. At the moment the Germans lost the initiative in the war, through decisive defeats of Stalingrad and Alamein, when a political offensive should have been launched aimed at changing the enemy's mind—which he holds to be the true object of war — what did Roosevelt and Churchill bring out?

They called from Casablanca for "Unconditional Surrender," a formula which could only lead to a war of annihilation, and which was henceforth to "hang like a putrifying albatross around the necks of Britain and America."

What was wanted, instead, was a political policy which would have aroused German popular support for the revolt even then brewing among the German generals, something which would "almost certainly" have brought the July 1944 attempt against Hitler a year earlier, and made it successful. "Had this happened National Socialism would have been destroyed by the will of the German people, and replaced by the ideals of the Atlantic Charter."

Instead, abdicating any intelligent effort to produce a political outcome of the war favorable to Western aims, Roosevelt and Churchill went to Teheran and, scuttling the aims of the Atlantic Charter, entered into arrangements with Stalin which assured the fulfilment, not of our own, but of Russia's political aims, and left her the dominant power on the con-



HEROIC WAR LEADER—a recent pose in his famous "siren suit." Mr. Churchill is strongly criticized by General Fuller for concentrating on war policy, neglecting political policy which could have ended the war earlier and won real peace.

tinent, in possession of that *lebensraum* which we were fighting to prevent Hitler from winning.

Another brilliant opportunity for ending the war quickly through a sensible political policy was thrown away, Fuller insists, in September 1944. At this time when Germany was reeling from our attack which had rolled from Normandy right up to the border of the Reich, and from heavy Russian blows as well, we brought out the Morgenthau Plan for turning Germany into a potato patch!

This failure Fuller, while always caustic on Churchill's policies and particularly on his "private" bombing war of annihilation, attributes mainly to the fact that "the Americans were such military amateurs that they failed to realize that war is a political instrument, and that the defeat of the enemy is but a means to a political end." Looking upon war as a game, even though an unpleasant one, "they imagined that once it was over both sides would disperse and, like Canaide, go home and cultivate their gardens."

As "one of the strangest plans in military history," he quotes Eisenhower's own estimate of the operation which should end the war. "Berlin, I was now certain, no longer represented a military objective of major importance . . . Military factors, when the enemy was on the brink of final defeat, were more important to my eyes than the political considerations involved in an Allied capture of the capital."

Fuller asks, "if at the eleventh hour of a war political considerations are less important than military factors, *when are they more important?* And if they are never so, then war cannot possibly be a political instrument."

Our Political Fiasco

In the final phase of the war, it is Fuller's conviction, the securing of our political aims of the war and the peace should have dominated all of our moves, and these should have been directed against Berlin and Vienna, as Russian strategy was.

Such views, which were reason enough, according to popular sentiment, for Fuller's unpopularity during the war, constitute a powerful justification as things have turned out. Even better borne out is his bitter insistence, from beginning to end of this book, that mass-bombing, of little help in winning the war (here he quotes extensively from the official *U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey* to show that German armaments production rose for a year after the mass bombing attacks on the Ruhr cities, Hamburg, Berlin and other centres began), made it almost impossible to secure a good peace.

Given General Fuller's beliefs, his account of the long, far-extended and brutal struggle is bound to be highly critical. But the book is mainly, nevertheless, a keen presentation of the strategic aims which the Germans, Japs, Russians and Western Allies had, or should have had, in their various campaigns, and of the tactical means used to achieve them.

Thus the Polish campaign was, "to all of clear tactical sight," of outstanding importance. It was a testing of Hitler's plan of attack by paralyzation of the enemy; and revealed that speed more than firepower was the principal means of action in mechanized warfare. In such warfare, linear defence was shown to be the worst possible system to rely upon: it was like a man with outstretched arms facing a boxer in fighting posture.

The Finnish campaign, following shortly after, again showed that mobility (of the Finns) was superior to mere numerical strength. It should also have exploded the Douhet theory of quick victory through aerial bombardment of cities. The last and most important lesson of the Finnish War was, or course, the conclusion which Hitler and his generals must have drawn from it of the incompetence of the Russian Command, and its total lack of strategic sense.

Hitler's blow against Norway this writer judges "one of the most audacious and imaginative operations of war in history." Its lessons were that unless air power is integrated with sea and land power fleets and armies lose the greater part of their fighting values; and that "the velocity of attack and not the size of the forces engaged is nine-tenths of the battle, not that velocity physically destroys, but because it morally upsets."

Most Instructive Campaign

The German campaign against Holland, Belgium and France, General Fuller finds the most instructive of the entire war. The German plan, brilliantly devised to avoid a frontal attack on the Maginot Line and yet quickly overrun the industrial area on which French military strength was based, was opposed by "one of the most suicidal plans ever devised"—the last-minute Allied advance into the open in Belgium—and the attempt to hold a long front without any strategically placed, mobile reserve. Yet the copybook victory gained by the Germans in France was followed by the most fatal strategic blunder committed by Hitler during the entire war.

The lessons which Fuller draws from this "most instructive" campaign are extremely pertinent today, as the Western nations plan to hold much the same front against a new enemy. In the broadest sense the campaign showed that when the aim of policy is constructive instead of destructive (that is, aimed at conserving the productive means of the territory which is to be conquered), war as the instrument of policy can be waged at a high profit. Also, when conditions are favorable, the strategy of annihilation has overwhelming advantages over the strategy of exhaustion.

In the tactical field, velocity of attack was shown to be the great essential, while the development of the maximum striking power demanded the close integration of all arms, weapons and means.

The ultimate aim of these tactics is, however, psychological more than physical—the demoralization of the enemy's will to resist. Unless the people and fighting forces are possessed of a will to fight and a determination to endure, no preparations they may make are of value. And unless all of the machinery of war has been prepared in advance, it is impossible to improvise it when conditions favor the enemy's strategy of annihilation—as they did in the limited French battleground.

Having committed the error of ordering Rundstedt to hold back his final assault on Dunkirk, in order to conserve his tank forces to finish the Battle of France, Hitler proceeded to his greatest blunder of the war. This was his failure to finish off Britain, which he had rated in *Mein Kampf* as "the most valuable ally in the world", and so should have realized could be the most dangerous enemy.

Clausewitz' doctrine, oft-quoted in this work, called for Hitler to hit at the centre of gravity of the war, Britain. Yet at the peak of his great victory in the West, he could not strike at Britain, and turned away.

The momentum of his strategy of annihilation was halted by the English Channel, and how to cross the Channel had not figured in his strategical calculations. If this crossing was possible, Fuller argues, Hitler should have prepared for it before going to war. If it was insuperable, he should not have gone to war.

The author's own view is that the diversion of only a small part of the resources which had gone into Germany's war preparations would have made the Channel crossing possible, and capped Hitler's victory.

Being unprepared for the direct cross-Channel assault against Britain, Hitler should have turned and struck at Suez and control of the Mediterranean, Fuller believes, changing from a strategy of annihilation to one of exhaustion and forcing a negotiated peace. He did not, because he and his staff were land-minded and not sea-minded, and a war of exhaustion was foreign to their whole military upbringing.

Indeed, Fuller believes that Hitler never saw clearly where the centre of gravity of the war lay, and that

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his true line of operations ran from Berlin to London and not from Berlin to Moscow. Instead of pursuing the right line, on which he had begun, or continuing it via Cairo, he switched towards Russia 'with less excuse than Napoleon had", and thereby committed "one of the gravest strategic errors in history."

Could Have Won Egypt

The author does not doubt that had Hitler placed the Italian forces in Libya under German leadership and reinforced them with no more than one German armored and two infantry divisions, at the same time concentrating air power against Malta to win control of the central Mediterranean, Britain would have been forced out of the war, and extremely favorable conditions created for the German invasion of Russia.

His account of the desert campaigns, starting with Wavell's—"one of the most audacious ever fought"—is one of the most interesting in the book, partly because these campaigns gave the war of movement the greatest scope, and partly because such complete information is available on them. He finds that the Germans completely outclassed their enemy in the early campaigns because of the velocity of their movements and the rapidity of decisions made possible by Rommel's conduct of the war from the midst of the battlefield. "It was not that the British generals were less able than the German . . . their education was out of date." He might have added: through neglect of his books on armored warfare, which the Germans had studied assiduously.

In dealing with the great struggle in Russia Fuller has much less accurate data to go on. But this does not noticeably impair his strategic judgments, which are not without interest at a time when the conquest of Russia is being termed an easy matter of dropping a few atomic bombs. He believes that the German goal in Russia was possible of achievement; it should, however, have been tackled in a different way.

The Middle East should have been occupied first, and Turkey pinched out. Then, on the other flank, the line Riga-Pinsk should have been occupied. The grand offensive should then have been mounted between the Pinsk marshes and the middle Dniester, in the direction of Kiev, Kharkov and Stalingrad. Another offensive from Eastern Turkey in the direction of Tiflis and Stalingrad should have been paired with this. Meeting in the Don area, the communications of these forces should have been transferred to the Black Sea ports and the offensive turned towards Moscow.

Two such vast pincer operations could not have been carried out in a single campaign, therefore the strategy which had proved so successful in Poland and France—that of annihilation—could not be employed. Instead, a strategy of exhaustion, involving two or possibly three summer campaigns, was demanded. The aim of all but the final campaign should not have been the annihilation of the Russian armies but their immobilization by depriving them of petrol.

But Hitler wanted to finish off the Russians in a single campaign, before the Americans could enter the war, and imagined that he could do this in one mighty *blitz* operation. He therefore came up with a half-measure, placed the cart before the horse, and instead of ending with annihilation he began with annihilation, exhausting the German armies before he could finish off the Russian.

Space is too short to follow through this vast campaign. Fuller believes that only German transport difficulties prevented the capture of Moscow the first season, and that Hitler made a fatal error in turning away from that objective the next year. He then compromised his plan for seizing control of the Caucasian oilfields and cutting the Volga artery by failing to establish a deep defensive block to the north reaching the Volga at Saratov.

We Misuse Initiative

His army at Stalingrad was left in a narrow, vulnerable salient and kept there for political reasons, not military. With its loss, the initiative passed from the Germans, as it already had done in North Africa.

Of the use which the Western Allies made of the initiative the writer takes a dim view. Due to the immense diversion of productive resources to the strategic bombing attack on Germany—which Fuller calls "uneconomic" bombing—the two greatest sea powers in the world were not ready with the necessary aircraft-carriers, landing barges and transport planes to exploit all of the advantages which the sea flank in North Africa, Sicily and Italy presented to win quick and decisive victories.

The Italian campaign, as it was carried out, was "the most senseless of the entire war." "Unconditional Surrender" transformed the soft underbelly into a crocodile's back; prolonged the war; wrecked Italy; and wasted thousands of American and British lives. The obsession for smashing enemy cities corrupted even the Allied tactical use of air power, our advance being held up until a way through the rubble could be cleared by bulldozers.

In the Normandy invasion, the writer finds it astonishing that Hitler and Rommel should have confided their faith in a "Maginot sea-wall" as the French did in the Maginot Line in 1940. Rundstedt was right in wanting to hold the German reserves back to counter-attack the Allied landing. The "colossal cracks" by the big bombers against Caen and in preparation for the Canadian advance beyond Caen (in which our own troops were freely plastered) he considers folly. The failure to use the C.D.L. searchlight-equipped tank, with which several divisions had been equipped and trained, and which was a truly novel weapon, in night attacks to disrupt the German retreats, he finds inexplicable.

As the Allied advance swept towards the German border, Fuller believes that Eisenhower should have concentrated his supplies on pushing either Patton's or Montgomery's *blitz* campaign, preferably the latter, this decisive blow being coupled with a suitable political move. But such a decision was not forthcoming, because "there was no strong man at the helm, no real Supreme Allied Commander. There was only a conference, presided over by a chairman—a shrewd, intelligent, tactful, careful chairman."

War Can Be Sane or Insane

Monty, too, was a cautious soldier, too prone to follow the 1917 tactics of terrific preparatory bombardments, too inclined to prepare everything until there was no possibility of losing. But the Arnhem operation, standing in a class of its own in audacity of conception and execution, will lend lustre to his name. What it needed to put it over was a simultaneous landing on the Friesland coast.

The landing in Southern France, though an overwhelming success, Fuller sees as a strategic blunder. This effort should have been made in the direction of Vienna, but Eisenhower was "too much of a soldier and too little of a statesman" to see this.

Summing up the Second World War, this critic finds that war can be sane, or insane, depending upon its political motives. If the aim of the statesman is purely destructive, then the activities of the soldier must become those of the slaughter-house. If the aims are constructive and curative, then these activities become those of the surgery. Because war is a political instrument, if policy be mad, war can be nothing else than madness lethalized. War to be a sane political instrument demands a sane political end, and to be attainable that end must be strategically possible.

Among sane ends Fuller does not include ideological crusades, which he finds have throughout history produced the most atrocious wars, with every barbarism justified. His strictures on our mass-bombing of German, Italian and French cities and the use of the atomic bomb can be imagined. The German ruins will stand, 50 or 100 years hence, "as monuments to the barbarism of their conquerors", beckoning generation after generation of Germans to revenge. The use of the atomic bomb crowned the moral debacle of the war, leaving us face to face with the possibility of the extermination of civilization.

At bottom, declares Fuller, the war turned out to be as much a blind revolt against Christian culture as a crusade, ending the age of the superior man, the gentleman, and ushering in the age of the cad.

This book is harsh fare, but it contains much to chew on.

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British railways' new tavern cars combine the latest features of a restaurant car plus a tavern car on the style of an old English inn complete with rough-surfaced, white-washed walls, ceiling with dark oak beams, oak settles and tables along the walls. Modern note is introduced by a cocktail bar and snack counter at one end. The cars have their own inn signs. Cocktail bar above is part of "The Jolly Tar".

FILM PARADE

"Passport" Is A Witty Satire On The Goings-On Of Nations

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

A CURIOUS phenomenon about British films is that there seems to be no middle register in British production. You can search the whole industry without coming across an honest Grade B picture of the Hollywood type, as dull as it is handsome and as slick as it is obvious. British films seem to be either deplorably bad, made up of endlessly linked sequences of slapstick and turgid romance and dominated by the monotonous male beauty of Stewart Granger; or they are as good as they can possibly be, like "Passport To Pimlico".

The original inspiration of "Passport To Pimlico" was the special Canadian law which made Dutch territory of the maternity room in which Princess Juliana's baby was born, an improvization which enabled the baby to keep its Dutch citizenship. This was all the idea the author of "Passport to Pimlico" needed to go to work. He ingeniously created in Pimlico a special little Sovereignty of Burgundy, disinterring from a bomb crater the Burgundian charter along with its ancient unrepealed laws. As a result the new Burgundians reverted overnight to a happy state of anarchy, tearing up their ration books, defying closing-hours and setting up a flourishing black market.

From this point on, the comedy of "Passport to Pimlico" is practically self-creating, since all the author had to do was reproduce in miniature all the lunatic problems that baffle larger states—questions of passports, trade, state barriers, supply and alien populations. "They're your problem because they're aliens," says the Home Secretary (Naunton Wayne) to the Foreign Secretary (Basil Radford). "No, they're your problem," returns the Foreign Secretary, "because they're undesirable aliens."

The only difficulty the producers of "Passport to Pimlico" had to face was the over-supply of comedy material. The task they set themselves was to cram the whole crazed system of nationalism and internationalism into an hour and a half of comedy. On the whole they have succeeded wonderfully, and the film follows with perfect logic the wild illogic of situations and events. I would, however, have liked more of Naunton Wayne and Basil Radford as the Home and Foreign Secretaries, particularly if they could have been accommodated at the expense of the lovers (Paul Dupuis and Barbara Murray) who have almost nothing to contribute and who contribute it much too generously.

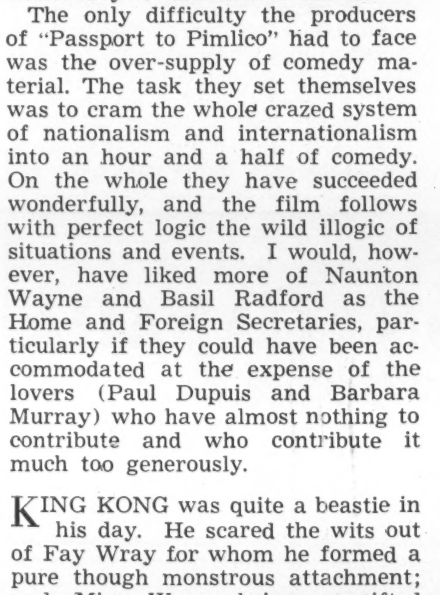
KING KONG was quite a beastie in his day. He scared the wits out of Fay Wray for whom he formed a pure though monstrous attachment; and Miss Wray, being a gifted screamer, was able to pass on a good part of her terror to the audience. Mighty Joe Young, the current Kong, is a much less formidable creation. His articulation, though very good for a mechanism, is much too mechanical for a gorilla and he is lavishly upholstered in what seems to be deep-pile mohair, badly weathered.

Mighty Joe is the protége of a South African orphan, who wanders about the jungle playing with Joe and calming him by singing "Beautiful Dreamer" when he gets into his more uncertain moods. Inevitably a party, in search of African game life, comes on the exotic pair. Joe mistrusts the visitors and raises a mighty hullabaloo over the intrusion. He is calmed by his mistress however and eventually they all start off for Hollywood. The film capital confirms Joe's worst suspicions about Western civilization, and he very soon rips apart the night club in which he is being featured and lets loose a cage of lions on the demoralized clientele. It is only when he rescues an orphan from a burning building that he is able to reinstate himself as an upstanding simian and a rebuke to the human race.

In all this desperate mélange one sequence stands out as the most macabre invention of the year. This is when Mighty Joe engages in a tug-of-war with a group of aging strong men, including Primo Rivera, the Swedish Angel and Man Mountain Dean. Joe wins, without even spitting on his paws. With four months still to go I have no hesitation in recommending "The Mighty Joe Young" as the awfullest picture of the year.

"ONCE More, My Darling" is a foolish chattering little comedy involving Ann Blyth as a debutante and Robert Montgomery as an Army man deputized to track down the thief who has been presenting the young lady with jewellery stolen in Germany. Unfortunately Robert Montgomery's pursuit of the jewel thief is side-tracked almost immediately and the picture devotes itself exclusively to Ann Blyth's pursuit of Mr. Montgomery. She is a volatile girl, with one idea which she presents from every possible angle without ever pausing to draw breath—she wants to marry the hero within twenty-four hours. After an hour and a quarter of her maddening chatter he sits her down hard and tells her to shut-up. The respite, though welcome, came too late to invigorate either the film or the audience.

Vivian Della Chiesa, U.S. concert and radio soprano, who sings at Toronto Prom Concert on Sept. 8, Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting.



Harry Somers, talented young Canadian composer, who was recently awarded a $2,000 study scholarship by the Canada Foundation, from funds provided by Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. Mr. Somers will take advanced studies with composer Arthur Honegger in Paris.

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The Mohawks were at that time dwelling in those territories known as the Mohawk Valley. Tribal tradition says that the Mohawk silver was first used in the old Chapel near Johnstown, N.Y., on October 5, 1714.

After the American War of Independence the Iroquois, who were staunch Loyalists, came to Canada, bringing the silver with them. Those who settled at Brantford, Ontario, under the leadership of Chief Joseph Brant, retained four pieces of Queen Anne's gift. The pieces consist of a flagon and a chalice, a small paten and an offertory plate. The Mohawks who settled in Deseronto retained two pieces of the set, which apparently was a double one.

The sets were all made by the well-known royal silversmith, Francis Garthorne, who worked both for William and Mary and for Queen Anne. They are of fine design and workmanship. They bear the hall-mark of the Goldsmith's Company of London, the date letter of the year 1711-12, the special mark denoting the higher standard silver in use at that time (slightly more pure than sterling, in order that these large pieces of silver should not be made from coinage) and the mark of Francis Garthorne. Each piece is engraved with a gracious dedication from Queen "Ann".

By the courtesy of the Council of the Six Nations Indians of Brantford, the four pieces of Queen Anne silver belonging to them are being shown as a special exhibition in the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology. It is seldom that these priceless relics have ever been seen by the public in more than two hundred years and this is a unique opportunity to see this ancient royal gift of silver.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

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FIRST LADY OF U.S.S.R.

Pauline Molotov, the Kremlin's Hostess

By ROBERT MALLANGE

A PLUMP, middle-aged woman, with strong, rather plain features, keen brown eyes, her chestnut-color red hair worn in coronet braids, stood at the side of Marshal Stalin a few weeks ago at a reception given in honor of the Albanian Premier General Hodja.

Serene, unsmiling, she shook hands with foreign diplomats who had been invited to the fête. Pauline Molotov, wife of the deposed Soviet Foreign Minister, was still Russia's "First Lady"—the Kremlin's principal hostess.

There were only three women in Russia who used to call Stalin by the name of Koba—his name in the years when he was a wild-eyed revolutionary in his native Georgia. One was old Krupskaya, the widow of Lenin. The second was Nadesha Allelyuyevna, Stalin's young and beautiful wife. The third Pauline Molotov. Krupskaya died of old age, and Nadesha lost her life after a short and mysterious illness. Pauline lived on to become the official hostess of the Kremlin.

No other woman living today is on equally good terms with Russia's dictator. He calls her *Carmen*—a nickname dating back to the days when she worked in a cigarette factory in Czarist Russia. Pauline Molotov, Deputy Member of the Soviet *Politburo*, and a Commissar in her own right, has more influence over the

Pauline Molotov

"Sphinx of the Kremlin" than her husband. It is well known that she can reach the world's most inaccessible ruler at any hour of the day or night.

It has been a long and dreary way from the shabby two-room flat in Alexandrowsk in the Ukraine to the splendor of the frigidly ornate "Crystal Room" in the Kremlin. Pauline was the eldest of seven children. Her father, a tradesman, died when she was eleven, and her mother had to find work as a cook to bring up her family. The Karpovskys were the poorest in the whole block of workmen flats.

There is an entry in the annual school reports at the elementary school that Pauline attended from seven to twelve. She was ten years old then: "March 10, 1906: Pauline Karpovsky has passed her preliminary examination today. She is an unusually bright child, and very ambitious. Her family is very poor."

"Sometimes two of us children could not go to school because we had only five pairs of shoes for the seven of us," says Pauline about her childhood. "However, I was determined to make good. I wanted to be important, and respected."

At the age of sixteen she took a job in a cigarette factory, where an elderly relative converted her to Communism. Like all Bolsheviks, Pauline adopted a Party name. She was Comrade Zhemchuzhina (Comrade Z) when the Alexandrowsk Communist Party sent her to Moscow as the chief delegate in 1918.

Married At Twenty-One

Pauline was twenty-one when she met and married Vjachislav Mikhailovitch Scriabin, alias Molotov (The Hammer), a pale-faced, stuttering, stolid and overworked young Communist who was already at that time the chief lieutenant of Joseph Stalin whom he helped to edit the Party newspaper *Pravda*.

The wedding between Comrade Z and Comrade Molotov took place after a short and most unusual period of courtship, spent at meetings. "We went to the Registration Office to notify the authorities of our marriage," wrote Pauline later about their wedding day. "In the evening Vjachislav had to join a Committee meeting, and he came home very late. We discussed Party matters of importance until the small hours of the night."

The Molotovs lived in a small flat in a northern suburb of Moscow, and had to share it with two other young couples. There must have been moments in the life of Pauline during these months when she doubted whether she had chosen the right man. She had to take a job in a soap factory, as Molotov earned only a small salary at *Pravda*.

Then came the big jump. Molotov was rewarded for his unwavering loyalty to Stalin, and was made Party Secretary, a post most coveted by Party leaders. He and Pauline moved into the Kremlin. "For the first time in my life I was freed from the need to work for my living," wrote Pauline about the change. She decided to work on her education instead. For five years she attended lectures on economics, international politics and history at the Moscow Industrial Academy, and graduated with full honors.

Early in 1931 Pauline convinced Stalin that the time had come to give her a prominent job. Stalin fired the director of "Tedjeh," the Cosmetic Trust, which lost about $40,000,000 a year, and appointed Comrade Pauline in his place as Commissar.

Lipstick and rouge and mascara were looked upon by true Marxists as bourgeois, and no woman dared to appear in the Red Square with make-up. "Comrade Z" caused a sensation when she appeared at the May Day parade made-up with lipstick, rouge, and coiffed in the latest Western fashion.

The task of reconciling Lipstick and Leninism, Mascara and Marxism proved a huge success. One year after Pauline had become Beauty Commissar, the cosmetic industry made a profit of $80,000,000.

Best-Dressed Woman

There were many prominent Bolsheviks who frowned when Pauline ordered machinery for manufacturing and packaging cosmetics from the United States and Great Britain. She spent several million roubles which had been budgeted originally for the great industrial production drive. Yet lipsticks, face powders and perfumes, condemned as "useless and waste of money" by the early Marxists, helped to increase production in all factories where women worked. Stalin recognized this by awarding Pauline the Order of Lenin, the highest decoration for civilians. As the first woman in Russia's history, she joined the Government with Cabinet rank. Stalin himself pinned the Order on Pauline's white satin blouse.

Pauline's next move was to make Russian women fashion-conscious again. Her white satin blouse and her high-waisted black skirt were copied by women everywhere in Russia. Dressmakers were allowed to open shops where the rich could buy the latest models from Paris, London and New York.

When journalists from abroad visited the Soviet capital after the war, during the Big Four Foreign Minister Conference, they were dazzled by the beautiful and expensive gowns worn by Madame Molotov. A blue silk dress made by Madame Tsaranya at the *Atelier du Grand Théatre*, Moscow's most exclusive shop, was certainly the most striking creation at a ball given by the French Ambassador. At long last, Comrade Z had discarded her white blouse.

The Molotovs have a nine-room apartment in the Kremlin, in the Subcha building, on the same floor with the rooms which Stalin occupies when in the capital.

The skeleton in the Molotov cupboard is her youngest brother Sam Carpovsky, who emigrated to the United States thirty years ago, and has since become a prosperous businessman at Bridgeport in Connecticut. When Madame Molotov paid her surprise visit to the United States in 1934 to study the cosmetic industry there, she spent five hours at the home of her capitalist brother.

Mr. Sam Carp is now probably as much embarrassed by his relationship to a Kremlin boss, as Comrade Z by her ties to a capitalist. The correspondence between brother and sister ended some years ago.

Only twice did other women try to depose Pauline as the First Lady of Soviet Russia. One attempt was made by the wife of the Commissar for Heavy Industry Lazar Kaganovitch after the death of the Krupskaya. Madame Kaganovitch claimed that she should stand next to Stalin at an October Revolution ceremony. On the evening of the reception, Pauline paid a sudden visit to the Kaganovitches, and was closeted with them for two hours. Nobody knows what happened at that meeting, but Madame Kaganovitch left Moscow hurriedly the following morning and Pauline, serene and unruffled, stood at Stalin's side in the evening.

The second attempt was even more feeble. One of Stalin's personal friends, the woman pilot Dostavska, wanted to play the Kremlin Hostess during an illness of Pauline. Stalin's reluctance to let his private life interfere with State business quickly scotched this plan.

Pauline Molotov, the girl from the slums of Alexandrowsk who has given the Russian women lipstick and prettier clothes, is today the foremost authority on all questions concerning fashion and beauty. This counts a great deal at a time when die-hard Marxists are extolling the value of face powder as a moral uplift, and Marxist papers are encouraging factory workers to look pretty, and attractive.

Vjachislav Mikhailovitch Molotov, the man who was Stalin's closest comrade for the last thirty years, has disappeared from the political scene, although only temporarily.

Pauline Molotov is still a power in Kremlin politics—as the woman whom Stalin trusts.

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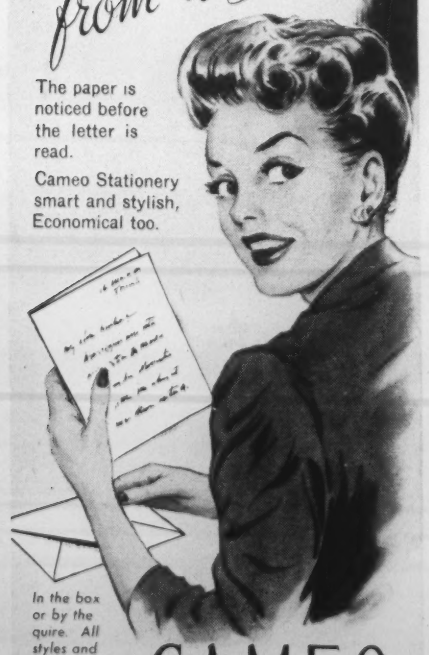

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BRAIN-TEASER

Professing Wit and Wisdom

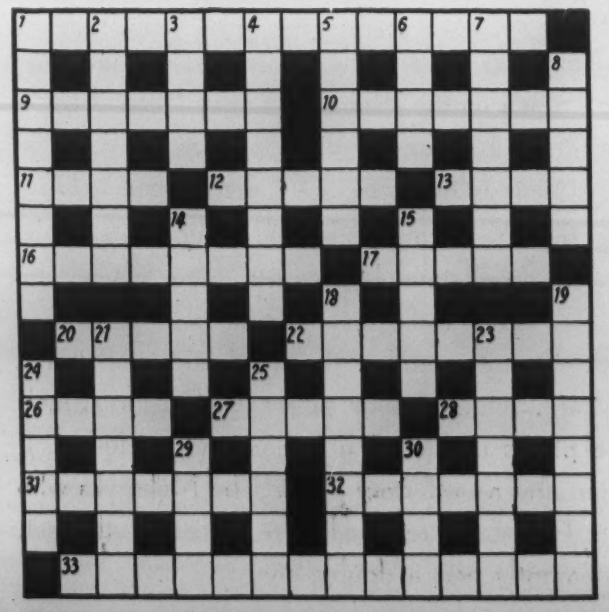
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Having professed economy, the cock has a mixed drink, taking a step ahead of the hen beforehand. (7, 7)
9. No! I rise comparatively sound. (7)
10. What you wish your wish to be. (7)
11. Rent, but not torn from the pages of "A Shropshire Lad". (4)
12. Yet it appears to be a little more than a bush! (5)
13. What 1 across will never do to get a laugh. (4)
16. It's captain was always seeing couble. (5, 3)
17. A man, before this, will appear a blue-faced baboon. (5)
20. Keep off a French green! (5)
22. Where you'll find a tack but not a needle. (8)
26. It takes pluck to perform on this. (4)
27. It's obvious that planes, landing here, also take off. (5)
28. The most angelic little baronet could turn out to be one. (4)
31. In Ontario, the original of 18 is still Rio, with all I corrected. (7)
32. His gore is spilt in monstrous fashion. (7)
33. But Ruskin's treatise doesn't mention Lawren Harris or A.Y. Jackson. (6, 8)

DOWN

1 and 19. Bright pen-pictures by 1 across. (8, 8)
2. Turn an ear to a strange rite in Africa. (7)
3. A change of 11 may make him presumptive. (4)
4. Kind of skylights? (8)
5. There's something laid in it at breakfast. (3-3)
6. Aw, c'mon! (4)
7. Tom visits Tabitha? (on the back fence, perhaps). (7)
8. Entertainment for those in the majority? (5)
14. Blue-blooded, they came to a red ending. (5)
15. That of 1 across is anything but prosaic. (5)
18. Is the little town of 1 down and 19 on the map as Rio incorrectly? (8)
19. See 1.
21. What makes us so dizzy? (7)
23. Is "Riders in the sky" its theme song? (3, 4)
24. Is the cover worth changing? (5)
25. Filter family blood. (6)
29. If you "Laugh with 1 across" you'll laugh with this. (4)
30. It was curious to Alice to see one without a cat. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Detracts
5. Pullet
10. Clear
11. Eliminate
12. Trumped
13. Cottage
14. Skinny
15. Stepson
18. Pitapat
21. See 6.
24. Leghorn
26. Ottawan
27. Instigate
28. Altar
29. Gusset
30. Hysteria

DOWN

1. Ducats
2. See 3.
3. and 2. A drop in the bucket
4. Tuesday
6. and 21 across. Up in the clouds
7. Liana
8. See 17
9. Circus
16. Soda water
17. and 8. Spilling the beans
19. Provide
20. Tin pan
21. Close by
23. Andrea
22. Outcast
25. Gusts (70)

PERSONALITIES

Mrs. Garson Goes to Ottawa

By HARRIET DUFF SMITH

MRS. STUART S. GARSON'S warm directness and clear thinking conserve time for her many activities as wife of the Canadian Minister of Justice. Her oval features radiate a healthful sense of well being which is the sum of her skilful merging of the academic, musical and practical, interspersed with her love of the outdoors.

This soft-spoken, not very tall woman, earned her Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Manitoba where she won the gold medal in French, then studied at two European Universities, The Sorbonne in Paris, and Grenoble in the French Alps. Later, preferring to work in a Winnipeg office rather than teach school, the girl who then was Emily Topper turned directly to a study of business and wrote Civil Service examinations.

Her parents brought her to Winnipeg, where they have now retired, when she was eleven years of age, from Saskatchewan. She was born in Stephen, Minnesota. Her father, F. E. Topper, was in the grain business. Before she went to the Department of Pensions, Emily worked as stenographer and bookkeeper in his office. She met Stuart Garson at a party in her own honor. They were married in 1933.

Eyes and hair of deep brown, clear cream-toned skin that wreathes with ready laughter about her strong mouth, Emily Garson and her husband are known in St. Vital, Manitoba, where they live, as "the good companions". Both graduates of the University of Manitoba, they enjoy most things in common. Mrs. Garson plays the violin, her husband accompanies at the piano. During long canoe trips in Manitoba's hinterlands, the Garsons share their joy in the outdoors through photography. They ride horseback, weave in and out the many lakes by boat from their summer home.

Full Life

The average homemaker can barely understand the heavy demands made upon the wife of a government official. Long experience equipped Mrs. Garson to take her place beside her husband when he entered the Federal Cabinet. Before the six years in which she filled the position as wife of the Premier of Manitoba, her husband was provincial treasurer. He was a private member when they were married, having been sent to the Legislature by the people of Fairford as early as 1927. He was also busy building up a law practice.

Between the many annual dinners Mrs. Garson is invited to in the fall and the many annual meetings in the spring, come all the winter meetings and teas between—several a week. Occasionally she is invited to three formal functions in one day. Covering the mileage between home and the place of these events, changing to correct clothes, arranging for sitters, travelling back down town, is but a small part of the effort these functions require. But she manages most of it, enjoys all of it. She is patroness of the Women's Club as well as the Winnipeg Quota Club.

Tall ash and elm dotted the rambling lawns in their first tender green around Mrs. Garson's Dutch Colonial home the afternoon I saw her. The swollen Red rushed past the foot of their long back garden. Inside, the spacious, arched rooms are attractively arranged with the walnut furniture, hand carved in 1875, brought by Mr. Garson's parents from their Ontario home.

—Photo by Eaton's, Winnipeg

Mrs. Stuart S. Garson

In the long bright sunroom we sipped tea from the blue Florentine Wedgwood and enjoyed rich chocolate cake, Mrs. Garson's own handiwork. The glass doors of a large record cabinet revealed dozens of complete symphonies. From just underneath peeped the black tip of Mrs. Garson's violin case.

Young Eleanor, aged seven, blonde and robust, romped in from school. At the piano, in the living room, she played a little practice waltz, well. But her heart, like that of her sister Marjorie, aged nine, was out in the sunny garden. In no time, so was Eleanor.

The Garsons like to recall their many outdoor jaunts. Back in 1935 they canoed into Manitoba's vast Whiteshell Forest Reserve, when they did not see another human being for ten days. They stocked up with plenty of bacon, canned butter, Klim, plenty of dates—the old energy standby, and along went telephoto lenses for their camera and the usual binoculars. From Caddy Lake they paddled north-west on Whiteshell River to White Lake, portaged their canoe, built their fires, filmed movies of deer and moose browsing or swimming in their secluded haunts. Winter evenings the summer days are re-lived as the Garsons watch the filmed records on their movie screen.

To watch Emily Garson among the people with whom she has grown up is to sense her versatility. At the opening concert at the Auditorium, given by Winnipeg's long hoped-for symphony orchestra, she is serene and lovely in her dark evening cloak with its small high ermine collar, hair swept well back from her broad forehead. She becomes a mimic as she amuses a party of university women in a ridiculous skit on family life. She is an intelligent listener to a paper given the Twenty Club on Government and International Relations of the Scandinavian Countries.

Now another phase of life is ahead, for the family is moving to Ottawa to join the Minister of Justice. Mrs. Garson's ease and charm will make her a distinct asset to the official circles of Canada's capital.

She writes a good letter

and one more bit of news—
Johnnie won first prize in
music. We are all so very
proud of him. The music he
selected manuscript per-
on a page grace notes staff
ensemble chord time
grand

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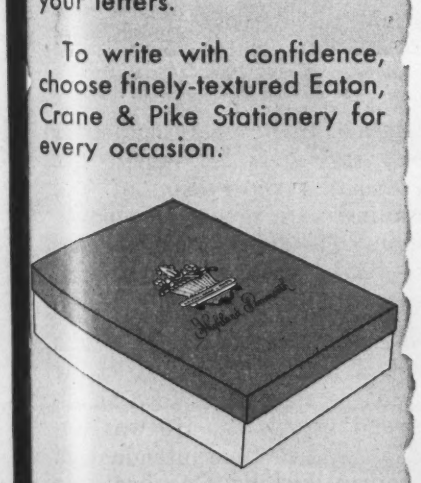

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EASY MONEY

Nothing Over Three Dollars

By WINIFRED WEST

"WE NEED your help with our rummage sale," said the president of a small club of which I am a rather desultory member. "Come down to 25 Broadway on Thursday morning. We're sorting and pricing the things."

"O. K.," I replied cheerfully, little dreaming what I was letting myself in for.

It was my first experience of a rummage sale. I'd heard of them of course, but I'd never actually taken part in one. Frankly, I don't ever want to again, though I must confess that they are certainly one of the most efficacious ways of making money I've yet come across.

An old empty house, in a rather poor but not poverty-stricken district, had been loaned to us by a member who had recently purchased the property. The house had once been quite pretentious, I suppose, but it was now completely run down. The paper was peeling from the walls in long streamers. The floors sagged alarmingly. The woodwork was wormeaten and when we strove to hammer nails into it, on which to suspend lines to hold our clothes, it split from end to end. There was a stale, musty odor about the whole place, even when empty. This was nothing, however, to the way the place smelt when our customers arrived.

We spent the whole of Thursday sorting the mass of old clothes, shoes, hats, china, jewellery and other odds and ends of junk that had been donated for the sale. Eight of us turned up and when we were all inside with the stuff there was hardly room to move. We got in each other's way. No one had had much experience of a rummage sale before, not even the convener. Ideas as to how to arrange things did not coincide. Tempers soon became frayed. Arguments arose. Within an hour, two people had gone home—apparently neither their ideas nor their help were needed, they said.

Around noon a very bossy lady arrived, and she immediately took things in hand. The careful arrangement of chinaware, that had been our convener's work, didn't suit her at all.

"We'll put it over here, by the door," she announced, beginning to move the things to a new spot.

Our convener, a tall, good-natured woman, had been working hard all morning to get the things into place. Naturally she was somewhat annoyed. However, since there was neither time nor room for argument, she left the newcomer to her own devices. The lady spent the whole afternoon undoing a good morning's work. And almost the first customer to arrive on the morning of the sale banged the door against the table with the chinaware and quite a few things were smashed.

By five o'clock we were all worn out and ready to call it a day. Indeed, most of us would have been glad to see the back of that house and each other for ever.

How Much?

But there was the next day to face. Friday we were to do the pricing. Six of us turned up early in the morning and set to work. Again we were somewhat nonplussed. What prices to set? Take this smart little number of feathers and ribbons? Quite in the latest spring fashion and hardly worn. Fifty cents? A quarter? And this pair of gold evening shoes? Not new, of course, but still good for many hours on a pair of dancing feet.

"I don't think anything should be priced over $3," someone announced.

"Well, if you're only going to ask $3 for the sport coat I brought down, which cost me $40 two years ago, I'm just going to take it home again," another member snapped.

"Most of the people who'll come here won't be able to afford even $3," she was reminded. "Take the coat home, if you like. We want to sell all these things. We don't want anything left on our hands."

The owner of the sport coat retrieved her property and left in a huff.

And now there were five!

I had been placed in charge of the men's clothes and shoes. My location was upstairs, in one of the bedrooms. Fortunately, someone had sent down a clothes stand, on which I could hang the suits and coats. I set the shoes out on tables and hung the shirts and underwear from nails on the walls. Some of the things were in excellent shape and well worth the money asked. Others I wouldn't have used for rags. A torn shirt for fifty cents? I'd let it go for a quarter, or less, when the time came, I knew.

We'd been told that we could use our own discretion about bringing prices down. But we had also been warned to be firm, and not to let people put anything over on us. I knew that was going to be difficult, so far as I myself was concerned, for I'm always an easy mark for a tale of woe. (Which certainly proved to be the case during the course of the sale—I almost gave some of the things away.)

The sale was scheduled to open at 9 o'clock on the Saturday morning. We were there at eight-thirty to open up. And so were most of our customers. They were plastered up against the house like flies round a honeypot. It was difficult to worm one's way through up to the front door. One hatchet-faced woman poked me hard in the ribs.

"Where d'you think you're going?" she asked. "I was here first."

"I'm one of the salesladies," I meekly explained.

Grudgingly she let me pass. But I don't think she quite believed me, even after I had disappeared inside.

We took up our stations and the door was opened. What a stampede! Within a few seconds all the rooms were filled to suffocation. China crashed to the floor. Dresses were torn from racks. Shoes were snatched from tables and quickly became unmatched. Hats were grabbed from the nails on which they had been hung. Some of them were trampled underfoot, picked up, brushed off, and tried on again. There was quite a bit of punching and pushing, argument and noise. And, oh, the aroma! Don't some people *ever* wash?

Sharp Buyers

Right at the start the men dashed upstairs in a solid group. I was shoved into a corner and it was all I could do to keep track of what was going on. Twice my own coat, which I had hung in a closet, was brought forth and someone tried to buy it. No one had the right change for anything. I was offered more five and ten dollar bills by ragged-looking people than I'd seen in many a long day. Perhaps we *hadn't* asked enough?

Two men, sharp-nosed, gimlet-eyed, obviously dealers, attacked my rack of suits. They would take a garment, carry it over to a corner by the window, examine it all over and—if it suited them—lay it to one side. All the time they watched each other like hawks.

One of them collected a big stack of clothing.

"O. K. miss. I'm taking these. Here are the prices," and he exhibited one tag after another—we had carefully clipped them on—and paid the prices as marked without a quibble, which I must confess left me agreeably surprised.

The other little man wasn't so easy to handle. Once he came over to me with two very nice suits.

"What's the price of these? They ain't marked."

"They should be," I retorted, looking for the tags.

"He took 'em off," piped up the other dealer, who had slipped up behind. "I seen him."

The second little man glared at the first.

"Keep outa this, you!"

"I seen him pull them tags off," the first man persisted. "They must be somewhere around." And he began hunting all over the floor. "Look," he exclaimed, "here they are!" Triumphantly he produced the two missing tags.

The second man went red. But he paid.

"You got to watch *him*," the first dealer confided, after the little shyster had gone. "He'd steal his own mother's false teeth. Me, I don't mind a thief, so long's he's a clever one. But when they're clumsy—like him—well, I ain't got any use for 'em."

Enlightening, if not edifying.

I had expected to spend the whole morning on the job. But within two hours my own department was almost completely cleaned out and the crowd upstairs had dispersed. I went down to the ground floor. Most of the crowd there had gone, too, and most of our stock with them. A few odds and ends were left—an old-fashioned gramophone, a brass bedstead of ancient vintage, and a few battered hats. A dealer was to be called in to take the balance of the stuff off our hands at a set price.

Weary, dishevelled, and filthy dirty, we closed down. We had made quite a nice sum of money, we found. It's unfortunate, though, that so many of our club members are no longer on speaking terms.

• •

WHAT goes inside a house is fully as important as how it is built, and "Home Furnishing" by Anna Hong Rutt ($6.50, S. J. Reginald Saunders & Co.) not only is generous with concrete suggestions and encouragement for those who find themselves floored by color schemes, selection of furniture, room arrangement, but also painlessly imparts the principles of art which, of course, are the fundamentals of good decoration. Also thanks to Mrs. Rutt, readers will find themselves better equipped to distinguish the traditional styles of period furniture and to assess their place in one's personal scheme of house decoration.

Next to having a pediatrician on duty in the house twenty-four hours of the day, the young mother's soundest advisor is a book such as "The Normal Child", by Dr. Alan Brown and Dr. Elizabeth Chant Robertson. Entirely rewritten, the fourth edition contains the most recent theories on child feeding and training. It deals in a highly competent, understanding and uninvolved style with the myriad matters concerning the care, feeding, training and upbringing of the infant. Newly inducted grandmothers might well send a copy of this book with the pink or blue hand-knitted bootees. ($3.00, McClelland & Stewart).

The Unchaotic Kitchen

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

SOME people just naturally end up with a terrific clutter in the kitchen after a round of baking and food preparation. This may be because the kitchen is poorly planned or perhaps the individual gets lost in the maze of paraphernalia due to poor organization. Interruptions, day dreaming and baby minding all tend to create confusion but your really efficient worker is never put off her chartered course by any such goings-on and to her we hand the bouquets and our personal admiration. Here are some of her simple tricks which help to keep the kitchen industry running smoothly.

Time-Savers

1. Save muss and fuss by paring vegetables and fruit into a newspaper. Then roll up the whole thing and dispose in garbage tin.

2. For easier pickup on work surface use the paper principle under the cutting board when slicing and dicing fruits or vegetables to catch the spillovers.

3. Having mentioned vegetables might we suggest that they be washed and trimmed and put in the refrigerator crisper right from the market basket. This saves minutes in meal preparation and also provides the makings for salads crisped and chilled.

4. Your kitchen knife is your best ally so be sure you have a good tool well sharpened. No chef is truly a professional until he acquires knives to suit himself and these he takes care of very well. Don't try to make a small paring knife do the work a larger knife can do in half the time. A good investment is a light-weight, medium-sized French knife which takes well to sharpening (the old-fashioned blade takes a better edge than the stainless variety). Also don't ignore the gentlemen who roam the streets with bell and grinder—they will give your knives and scissors a good edge every so often to help speed you on your way.

5. For moving objects, such as mixing bowls which wander when beating a mixture in them, place a damp towel underneath to keep steady.

6. You probably know that it is easier to separate egg whites and yolks when they are cold but that whites whip up to a better volume when at room temperature. Rinse your egg beater under cold water immediately after using—saves minutes later on.

7. More egg lore—store leftover egg yolks covered with cold water in refrigerator. This is good for a day or so and then use in one of the many ways devised for orphaned yolks.

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Mr. Paulson is well known in the U.S. and Canada as an expert in modern methods of food handling and processing. He was formerly general superintendent of Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd., for whom he designed and supervised construction of canneries and refrigeration and cold storage plants. He also served for two years as mechanical engineer for Frosted Foods Inc., Oregon, U.S.A.

Head Offices of Refrigerated Foods Engineering Ltd. and associate company, Industrial Designing Service Limited, are at 520 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Refrigerated Foods Engineering Ltd. recently completed design and supervision of construction of the $2,500,000 plant of B.C. Ice and Cold Storage Ltd., Vancouver, Canada. Unique features of refrigeration and materials handling make this one of the outstanding plants of its kind in North America.

CONCERNING FOOD

Cocktails and Some Food

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

SEPTEMBER seems to usher in more serious thought than any other month for holidays have come and gone and that irresponsible feeling which should be part of summer living has departed with the calendar sheet for the month of August. Back at school, office, and city home adjustments have to be made and new plans to be plotted for the good of all.

Unfortunately any serious thinking you have attempted to do has come to an imperfect end. You can't exactly decide what to do about that perfectly fabulous hat you tried on yesterday; you have to take some action on whether to paint or wash the bedroom walls.

You toss out all these problems and decide to have a fair-sized cocktail party for no apparent reason at all. Of course there are friends you haven't seen all summer and nice people who treated your husband to dinner when you were away. On the other side of the picture your house isn't looking its best, the silver is still packed away and the garden is poor and weedy due to sketchy attention all summer. However you intend to ignore these shortcomings and trust your friends will too.

You can make either a chore of giving a cocktail party or plan it so you can enter in on some of the nonsense. Without a barman, butler and downstairs maid it's best to keep both food and drink on the simple side. If possible snare some willing Joe (preferably single and responsible) into dispensing the drinks so that your husband will be free to run errands, answer the door and generally attend to your guests' needs. One variety of cocktail served reduces the confusion at the serving table considerably, particularly if space is limited. This, of course, is an individual problem and one best answered by past experiences. There should be fruit juices, gingerale and sherry for those who prefer non- or very light alcoholic drinks. A light wine drink which is excellent in warm weather is made up fifty-fifty with chilled dry white wine and sparkling water and served in a sherbet or champagne glass with a twist of lemon peel added.

The snack, tidbit and *hors d'oeuvre* department offers a bewildering array of possibilities and if desired you can buy everything necessary and scarcely clutter up the kitchen when you set forth the food on plates. Roughly speaking, cocktail appetizers fall into various categories and for variety you can choose one from each section.

1. *Appetizers with Dunk* — These can be the raw vegetables such as celery hearts, carrot sticks, cauliflowerlets, radishes and onions served with a dunk. Shrimp can also be added to this list. The dunk is simply mayonnaise and chili sauce and lemon juice plus onion juice.

2. *Spreads for Canapes*—It is our personal opinion that cold canapes—the variety made on toast or friend bread with a spread and aspic on top—are not the tastiest of cocktail morsels. True, they can be and usually are lovely to look at and are a "must" at the more formal party, but no matter what you do the toast will be soggy and tough. For the informal gathering let your guests spread their own canapes and then the time elapsed between production and consumption is not your problem. Of course some people are either too lazy or too engrossed in conversation for this spreading exercise so they will suffer to some extent but this you will have to ignore.

Pretzels, crackers, melba toast, overgrown potato chips are all good foundations for your spreads.

Devilled Ham Spread

Put ½ lb. cooked ham through food chopper and add 1 tbsp. of each—prepared mustard, horseradish sauce and ketchup. Moisten with mayonnaise.

Sardine And Egg Spread

2 hard cooked eggs.
1 - 4-oz. tin sardines.
1 tbsp. lemon juice
Mayonnaise to moisten

Chop egg whites and press yolks through a sieve. Mash sardines and combine all ingredients thoroughly.

Tuna Spread

Break up tuna fish (or crabmeat) with a fork and add 1 tsp. lemon juice, ¼ cup finely diced celery, 2 tbsp. cocktail sauce and mayonnaise to moisten.

Pâté de Foie Gras (Mock)

Remove casing from ¼ lb. liverwurst in the piece. Mash the meat with a fork and add chopped parsley (3 tbsp.) and mayonnaise to moisten.

There should be at least one cheese canape and if it's a hot one so much the better.

Hot Cheese Puffs

Beat 1 egg slightly in top part of double boiler. Add ½ cup milk, ½ tsp. salt, pepper and ½ tsp. dry mustard. Set over hot water and bring to scalding. Add 2 cups grated old Canadian cheese (½ lb.). Cook stirring frequently until mixture is smooth and thick (10-15 minutes). Cool and then spread on round crackers and place under broiler until cheese bubbles and browns. Serve hot. This mixture can be stored in refrigerator and used as desired.

Hors d'Oeuvres Suggestions

By this we mean the appetizers you pick up with the fingers or remove from some sort of a pincushion affair (china swan, glass ball, whole grapefruit, etc.) impaled upon a toothpick. This isn't at all what the French mean by *hors d'oeuvres* but we won't get technical at this point.

Toothpick Arrangements

1. Pickled onion and cube of canned luncheon meat.
2. Chipped beef slice rolled around seasoned cream cheese. Roll cut in half or thirds.
3. Rolled anchovies.
4. Tiny sardines sprinkled with lemon juice.
5. Whole pickled mushrooms (very good and available at some food shops).
6. Cream cheese balls rolled in chopped nuts or parsley.
7. Any cheese cut in cubes and lined up with a pickle on the toothpick.
8. Any cubed cooked meat, or any fish the right shape and texture to stay on a toothpick.

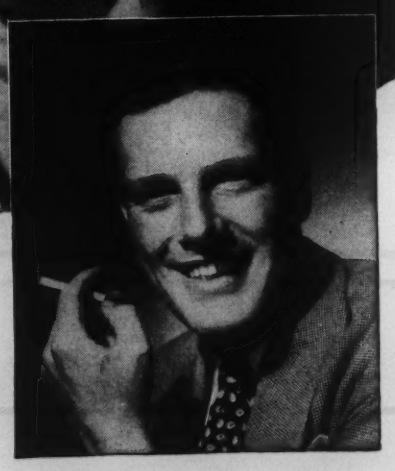
Hot Snacks

Some people are inclined to make a meal of these items particularly cocktail sausages. Your intention is not to serve a dinner so don't feel badly if you run out of these savories first.

1. Broiled cocktail sausages.
2. Tiny sausage rolls (pastry wrapping).
3. Potato chips sprinkled with grated cheese and broiled.
4. Stuffed olives (large) wrapped in bacon slices and broiled. The same can be done with canned shrimp, prunes or cooked chicken livers.
5. Cheese straws or cheese pastry turnovers with devilled ham for filling.
6. Wieners split in half nearly through, cheese inserted and toothpick put in to hold it together. Broiled and cut into 4 or 5 cubes.

If you wish, add some anchovy-cheese stuffed celery and devilled eggs to your collection and the wolf should stay away from the door.

My choice is Craven 'A' -always!



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Story Of The R.C.A.F. Overseas Is For The Record, Not History

By JOHN YOCOM

THE R.C.A.F. OVERSEAS: THE SIXTH YEAR—*Oxford*—*$4.00*.

THE story of the R.C.A.F. in its last glorious year of World War II is here concluded. It is a story directed to a special audience — airmen, ex-airmen and friends of the R.C.A.F. While the more objective reader of history might question the validity of the narrative emphasis, that audience will be thrilled by it. For as were the other records ("The R. C. A. F. Overseas: The First Four Years" and "The Fifth Year"), this is a neatly and accurately edited narrative of squadron and wing diaries, plus miscellaneous intelligence reports, citation quotations, etc. — rather than a history.

It is a useful record nevertheless with plenty of names mentioned. What the historians or history readers will miss is compensated for by the thrill it will give ex-airmen and the relatives of those who paid the supreme sacrifice.

Brave is the man who undertakes to write a war history as close as five years from its end. No matter how objective or factual he tries to be, he is bound to pick some emphasis and the moment he does some Joe who was on the spot—just one of a million spots, mind you—is ready to leap at the historian and tell him off. Unless Joe's spot or the way Joe remembers his spot is that way in the history the whole job is wrong.

Few Joes Neglected

The R.C.A.F.'s historical staff overseas and home, notably Wing Commander Fred Hitchins and Squadron Leader Herb Coulson, have covered many a spot in this record and we doubt if few Joes will take umbrage at being neglected.

Personalities get so much play that even the index is by names only. There are several pages of R.C.A.F. photos, and since each picture is small the pages are consequently loaded with personnel.

Almost every variety of air operation or even sortie from August 31, 1944, to the end of the war the next year is covered. There are whole lists of crews of Lancasters and Halifaxes that did not come back.

Could the book have been more of a strategical appraisal of the R.C. A.F.'s role in the total Allied air offensive against the Hun and the Jap? We think it could have, without decreasing too greatly its intimate appeal to old operational types. The integration of army and navy—especially our fighters' cooperation with ground movements — with the air force was a greater affair than this book suggests. For instance, such points as how the R.C.A.F. fitted into the overall organization of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force (the air component of Eisenhower's attack plan) are skimpily touched on. There are few extended analyses of operations or series of operations, let alone an appraisal of a campaign. A most serious defect is the omission of maps.

As even a *pro tem* history of the air war and covering only the R.C. A.F.'s part in it, this book is not as good as Col. Charles Stacey's book for the Canadian Army some months ago.

Little use has been made of other important material published since the end of the war (*e.g.*, Milton Shulman's "Defeat in the West") to gain perspective and strategical emphasis in the account. Although the authors in the preface admit that "little cognizance has been taken of German or Italian records which are now only becoming available and without which a truly historical account cannot be presented," something from the German side should have been included. After all, other military writers' works—Montgomery, Eisenhower, Guingand, *et al.*—suggest that German material—or at least official digests of it—have been available for some time.

For instance, a separate section in the Chapter on 2nd T.A.F. is devoted to the New Year's Day raid (1945) on Canadian airfields. The piece is told strictly à la Canadian, well filled in with most of the human interest stories that appeared in *Maple Leaf* at the time — *e.g.*, what almost any pilot or ground crew of any squadron who got into the record was doing that morning and how he reacted to the "do." There is only a brief introductory paragraph of what Jerry was up to.

Air-wise, that was the German's last all-out air offensive—an historical turning point if we ever saw one. The last threshings of a mortally wounded Reich eagle that had started out five years before as a well-preened Luftwaffe! And in the German's overall strategy it was the last die-toss in his desperate ground gamble to break up the rapidly gaining successful counter-offensive that was fast dissolving his Bulge.

Canadians can feel some pride in the fact that the airfields he picked out to strafe that New Year's morning around 9 o'clock were to a large extent Canadian fields. This R.C.A.F. history should have included some German reports on that affair.

Then there is the matter of tallies such as that on Page 304. This is the record of Canadian wings from D-Day to VE-Day (*e.g.*, 24 tanks destroyed, 159 damaged; 1,801 rail cuts). Are these our accepted claims? Why are there not a few comparable figures to show how 83 Group (almost all-Canadian squadrons) stacked up against 84 Group (which was almost entirely R.A.F. and supported the First Canadian Army)? Have these claims been checked against the German records?

All the same, we'll bet our last dog-tag that there are few if any inaccuracies in the R.C.A.F. story. The day-by-day and night-by-night operations of the squadrons in the Bomber Group, the Day Fighters, the Intruder Squadrons, the Coastal Command Squadrons, the squadrons in South East Asia and Italy and those engaged in overseas transport are accurately set forth. Even the similarity of reports suggests the relentless spirit and doggedness of Canadian airmen to bring the German to his knees. Some items will bring chuckles to airmen as they read, for whether or not the humorous incidents related actually happened in their outfit, they could have.

Stops Are Off

This "R.C.A.F. Overseas" volume is a better record than the previous ones. For one thing, the wartime security stops have been relaxed. Too, there are many exciting items now told . . . . the experiences of Canadian POW's, some thrilling escapes and evasions by shot-down Canadian airmen, how P/O A. C. Mynarski of Winnipeg won his posthumous V.C. (the R.C.A.F.'s second in World War II). There are included a Roll of Honor, a list of squadron nicknames and crests, and a list of orders, decorations and medals for gallantry—all neatly tabulated for easy reference.

We hope that some day a comprehensive history of Canada's air effort in the last war will be prepared. It will be one that seriously tackles the relation of the air war with the ground and sea offensives. It will mean cutting down greatly on the detail of crews' names (that has been excellently completed with this volume) and undertaking to make some analysis of the air component of our total war effort. Furthermore, such a volume should tell the story of the great training program here in Canada and the home-based operational squadrons without which the overseas activities would never have existed.

The debits and credits of Minister of Air "Chubby" Powers' "Canadianization" policy—getting Canadians already in the R. A. F. into R. C. A. F. squadrons — will make mighty interesting reading too.

BEVERLEY NICHOLS

Still Precocious

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

ALL I COULD NEVER BE—by Beverley Nichols—*Clarke, Irwin*—*$3.75*.

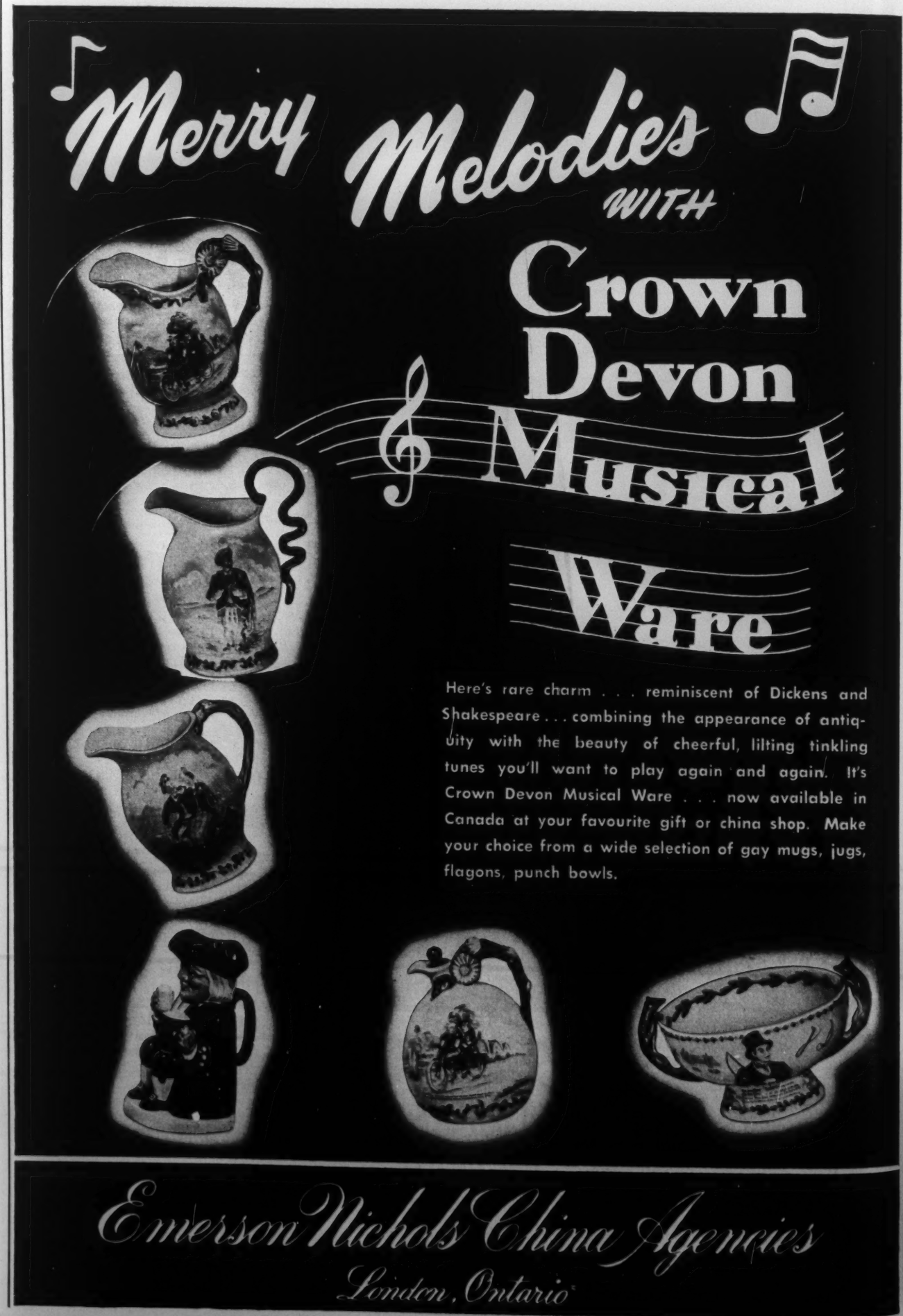
READABLE but irritating is a brief, but just, appraisal of former books by Beverley Nichols. The same words are applicable to this present instalment of his autobiography. When he published his memoirs at the age of twenty-five, he seemed amusingly precocious. Now in his middle or late forties, he still seems precocious, but not quite as amusing.

There are three valid reasons for publishing an autobiography, excluding the desire to cash in on one's experience, which is probably a motive more or less prominent in the mind of every autobiographer. One reason is that the writer has had an important or adventurous life and can add to the sum of human knowledge about historic events or out-of-the-way places. A second reason is that he has evolved a philosophy from his experiences. A third, and the commonest, is that the writer has had an inside, or keyhole, view of the lives of persons who are either great or frequently get their names into the newspapers.

Beverley Nichols' book falls into the third class. As a successful journalist and writer of books and plays that achieve a measure of popularity in their day, he has been taken up by the smart set of English society and has been able to pick up a number of good stories about them, which he retells in a competent manner. Lest he be accused of bad taste in infringing the privacy of his friends, he admits that the accusation will probably be made. The admission, or course, both excuses him and permits him to continue his career as a gossip.

One of his most amusing stories is of a tour of the United States as one of a party of eight men, the host being the millionaire Otto Kahn. They travelled with every luxury provided, and, lest there be any flaw in his hospitality, Mr. Kahn had his agents at various stopping-places provide eight ladies, always glorious blondes, from the local talent. The ladies would be entertained to a lavish dinner at the leading hotel. Then at a certain hour in the evening the host would give the signal for departure, and "eight bemused blondes would be left alone, staring at each other with mutual suspicion, wondering if by some mischance they had come to the wrong party, and had inadvertently been entertaining a band of itinerant monks." Mr. Kahn's courier then told them to look under their plates, where each found a hundred-dollar bill. But the wonder must have persisted.

Less interesting, because more subjective, is Mr. Nichols' account of his search for a religion. This included a short sojourn with the Oxford Group, from which he emerged in a nervous breakdown, but otherwise unharmed. This and his other religious experiences he appears to find important, though his readers may find them only platitudinous. The religious chapters do show, however, that Mr. Nichols may at last be feeling the faintest suspicious of distrust of his own omniscience.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Emerson Nichols China Agencies
London, Ontario

THE OTHER PAGE

You Gave Away My Sled

By FLORIS McLAREN

THE high sun drew the shortened shadows of small stucco houses across their tidy lawns. The straight, new-looking street was quiet and nearly empty. The boy, sitting on the bottom step of the last house, hunched his thin shoulders and made aimless pencil marks on the cement.

He stared down the street until it blurred in his eyes and began to change. It wasn't straight with houses and grass boulevards. It was a twisted sort of road with a hedge beside it; and he and his mother were walking along it together, pushing Baby Susan in her carriage, and soon they would come to Grandma's house. . . .

And he would go out into the orchard to play, while Mother read Grandma the latest letter from Daddy.

He blinked and was looking at the real street again. A block away he could see two boys walking. He pretended once more that he was in the other town and these were Jimmy and Peter coming to play with him. Then he saw that they really were two boys from his class in kindergarten, and he sat up suddenly.

They walked along the opposite side of the street, and he sat very still and watched them. As they came nearer they looked across toward him, and he scrambled up. "Are you coming to play?" he called. He meant to call loudly, but the words came out hoarse and mumbled, and he knew they did not hear him; they looked away and went on past.

He searched the flowerbed quickly for a stone, a good round one, and threw it after them. It fell short, but one of the boys heard it and turned around and shouted "Yah." Ronnie sat down on the bottom step again. Inside the house he could hear his mother talking on the telephone.

"I'm really low today, Ella," she was saying. "I don't know what to do about Ronnie. This morning he pushed Baby Susan right off the porch . . . . deliberately. She has a huge bump. I've kept him in the yard as a punishment, but I don't know . . . . his father hates to spank him and it really doesn't seem to do much good. You'd think at five years old. . . ."

Ronnie flattened lower on the step, out of sight. Everything was mixed up. Daddy used to be a picture on Mother's dresser. "Now tell Daddy good-night," Mother would say after he had kissed her; and sometimes when she was at the diningroom table, writing, "Shall I tell Daddy you want him to come home soon?"

Now he had remembered the table. He couldn't help himself. He remembered the china cupboard and the chair with the pink roses . . . . it was like looking at pictures in a book. He knew what was coming next but he couldn't stop it. He remembered the big yellow moving van coming to the door and the men walking into the house and picking up the table and chairs and radio.

"Stop the men, Mother, they're taking all our things. Why are they taking our house, Mother? Aren't we going to live here any more?"

"Oh Dennis, you're so tiresome today. I wish I'd left you at Grandma's while I packed. What's Daddy going to think if you act this way when you see him?"

They had gone away that night on a train and Grandma had stood in the station waving to them and crying.

They had slept on the train and had breakfasts and dinners on it, and when they were getting off Mother had said "Daddy will be waiting for us." But Daddy was a tall, strange man whom Mother called Ed, and Ronnie couldn't remember him.

HIS mother was still talking on the telephone. He heard her voice going low and unsteady in a way that always hurt him inside.

"Truly, Ella, you can't imagine the change in him. You've known him only since we moved here, but he used to be such a good child, quiet and really . . . . sensitive. Now," she laughed a little as if she were apologizing, "sometimes I almost think he's headed for a reform school."

Ronnie shut his eyes and practised holding his breath until he could hear noises in his ears. After a while he got up and went quietly around to the back door and into the kitchen.

He opened the refrigerator. There was half a pie left from lunch and a big glass bowl of custard pudding. Taking a spoon quietly from the sink he began to take big spoonfuls of the pie and then of the pudding . . . . shoving them into his mouth and swallowing hurriedly. Suddenly he heard his mother's step in the hall. He had time only to drop the spoon in the sink and reach the kitchen door.

"Ronnie! I thought you were in the back yard."

She looked uneasy and he knew she hadn't wanted him to hear her on the phone. He began to talk hurriedly.

"Mother, why didn't we bring my sled when we came from the other town?"

"Ronnie, *why* do you keep harping on that? I've told you over and over, there's no snow in the winters here . . . . sometimes no snow for years and years. And your sled was so big and heavy. Don't you remember, we sold our furniture too because it costs so much to ship heavy things on the train."

"I had skis too . . . . big skis. And a 'lectric train."

"Darling, they weren't big skis. They were little ninety-eight cent toy skis from Eaton's. And your train wasn't electric; it wound up with a key and it was broken long before we moved."

"Why did we move?"

"Oh, Ronnie! You know we only lived there to be near Grandma while Daddy was away in the army. Now that Daddy's back, we live where his work is."

"I wish we didn't move."

His mother turned away sighing, and suddenly saw the half-open refrigerator.

"Ronnie Blake, I don't know what to do with you! You ate a perfectly huge lunch less than an hour ago! What do you mean by doing a thing like this? You simply couldn't be hungry!"

Ronnie began to say, "I didn't do it," but with the open refrigerator facing him, he changed it to "I was, too, hungry."

"Go on outdoors!" His mother sounded ready to cry. "Go out and play in the yard. I don't know what. . . ."

She stopped in the middle of a word and pushed him out the door and closed it.

That night Ronnie had his supper in the kitchen while his mother fed Susan. "Don't dawdle, Ronnie," his mother told him. "Daddy will be so hungry when he gets home. I want you settled in bed quickly so we can have our supper."

Ronnie lay in bed and heard them eating their supper downstairs and talking. Their voices went on for a long time.

"I want a drink of water, please, Mother." He called several times and waited in the dark. When his mother finally brought the water her voice was cross and when he spilled some on his pajamas she went back downstairs without wiping it up.

After awhile he called again. "Mother, my bed's all mixed up." He heard their voices, and then instead of his mother his father's footsteps coming slowly upstairs.

His father straightened his bed and then sat down on the edge of it. "What makes you behave so badly, Ronnie? You're naughty all the time at home now, and Miss Bruce says you make trouble in kindergarten."

His father's voice went on and on. It was stern and cross-sounding and made Ronnie shiver until he stopped listening and practised shutting his eyes and opening them again just a little bit to see the streaks of light blur between his eyelashes.

The next day was Saturday. Ronnie's father did not go to work on Saturdays. This morning he sat in the kitchen talking to Ronnie's mother. Sometimes they laughed together. Ronnie went quietly out and hammered nails into a block of wood in the back yard.

He did not see the furniture van drive up nor hear his mother say, "Oh, there are the upholsterer's men come for the chair. Answer the door, will you, Ed?" He came around the corner of the house with the hammer in his hand and saw two strange men carrying the big easy chair out of the livingroom and down the steps.

One of the men said, "Hello, Sonny, doing a little carpenter work?" and then he said "Hey, what's all this?" and then he shouted, "What the hell . . . . *look out!*" Ronnie was hammering wildly at the man's legs and sobbing unintelligibly as his mother came running. He fought and gasped as she held him.

"The men can't take this house! They took our other house. They came right in and took the radio and the bed and my own table and chair. You let them take it. You gave away my good skis! You gave away my sled!"

He knew through his struggles that his father had come and picked him up and was carrying him upstairs. He felt his father's arms strong and warm and tight around him, while he could hear, as if it belonged to someone else, the desperate voice high and cracking with sobs, shouting over and over, "You gave away my sled."

BORN GAMBLER

NOT for me, roulette,
Or bridge, or racing dope;
All summer long, I bet
My money on cantaloupe!

MAY RICHSTONE

EATON'S

The Tubular Silhouette For Fall . . . comes in soft, manipulated fabrics . . . with slim skirts . . . hip-spanning pockets . . . understated shoulders. The lightweight wool sketched is representative of the trend in dresses for Autumn, now at

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1949 *Michael Young, Asst. Financial Editor*

Is A Lower Income Tax The Answer To The Risk Capital Shortage?

By MICHAEL YOUNG

Canadian Stock Exchanges report a serious shortage of risk capital. Prices of many common stocks, other than very high grade ones, in terms of their earnings are now about half what they were ten years ago. The president of the New York Stock Exchange, Emil Schram, has indicated that he believes a modification of the income tax structure in the U.S. would go a very long way toward solving the American problem in this respect. In some circles the cry has been taken up in Canada. Below it is argued that, while a modification of the income tax beyond the ten per cent common stock dividend credit now given in Canada would make more money available for equity investment, it is unlikely that much of the money thus freed would actually find its way into equities. The stock market has been replaced by insurance companies, installment buying and house building as an outlet for money people have left over after they have fed and clothed themselves.

THE shortage of risk capital in Canada and the United States has led to a certain amount of pressure being put on governments to reduce personal and corporation income taxes in order to "stimulate equity investment in job-creating enterprise". Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, took this view in a recommendation he made to President Truman on August 16, and the cry has been a constant refrain of many financial journalists in Canada.

Like the recommendation that Britain devalue sterling, this represents a plausible but over-simplified solution to the difficulty; like Britain's exchange problem, the equity investment problem is far too complex to be solved by any single simple remedy.

The latest budget of Mr. Abbott took a step in this direction by lowering the corporate income tax from 30 per cent to 10 per cent for companies whose profits were less than $10,000. Combined with the 10 per cent common stock dividend credit for personal income tax, this was good news for the investor, and besides, increased the amount of money in people's hands. It did not follow from this, however, that the amount of risk capital *offered* also increased.

Nor is the comparative statistical argument—that in the past when taxes were lower there was more risk capital available—a convincing one that lower taxes would increase the amount of risk capital available now.

Investment in equities depends upon a whole constellation of circumstances of which the tax level is only one. A change in any one of those circumstances could nullify the effect of a change in the tax structure, could, in fact remove the tax structure altogether as a determining factor. The change in the attitude of individuals towards economic security is one of these circumstances.

—*Capital Press*

FINANCE MINISTER Douglas Abbott's latest budget made concessions to equity investors, but criticism of the tax structure continues.

Goal: Security

People invest in equities to make money. In the 20's making a lot of money quickly was the most important way of assuring one's economic security. The attitude has changed, people tend to provide for their security little by little as they go along. They are more inclined to be sure of a little, than to risk what they have on the chance of getting a lot.

A successful investment in equities is a good way of providing for one's economic security. If the investment is successful, it means the investor has taken a good risk and has been paid for it. But he has taken a risk. During the carnival spirit which prevailed in the 1920's nearly everyone took a flier of some sort on the market—high and low income groups alike—and in October, 1929, nearly everyone wished they had not.

The get rich quick idea on the stock market was discredited by the crash; the middle and lower income groups no longer look to the stock market as a fairy godmother. Their first concern now is economic security—achieved with little risk. Their investments are concentrated in bonds and insurance policies, and their fliers, for the most part, are confined to the horse races.

A lot more money is going into life insurance policies now than in the 1920's, when investment in equities was at such a high level. In 1926, for instance, the monthly average of life insurance sales was $39 million in Canada. In 1948, the monthly average was about $100 million. This spectacular increase in life insurance sales bears out the argument that people are more concerned with providing for tomorrow than they are with taking a chance on making a million today.

Much of the money which, twenty years ago, found its way into the stock market now goes into insurance policies, and the insurance companies put very little of it into common stocks. Law limits the amount they can invest in equities, and in fact most companies do not invest in equities even to the extent they are permitted by law.

This condition can hardly be blamed on the tax level. It is the result of a change in the attitude of Canadians which is also reflected in their ever-increasing demand for welfare activities on the part of the government. The changed attitude may be the legacy of 1929, or it may be the result of advertising by the institutional investors, but there is nothing to show that it is the result of the present high tax level.

In the short run, perhaps more important for the equities market than the absolute tax level, is the effect of changes in that level. A change in the tax rate probably has a short run effect on investment decisions through the influence it exerts on the expectations of investors. Thus a fall in the tax rate may cause a short-term spurt in investment because more ready cash is available to investors. This is a short-term occurrence, however, and the demand for equities returns to the level near where it was before the fall in the tax rate.

Similarly a rise in the tax rate has a depressing effect on the attitude of investors, either because they feel they have less money to put into risk ventures, or because they expect the returns on their investment will be diminished by the higher tax. But for long-run considerations, which are the important ones, changes in the tax rate are little more important in their effect on investment decisions than the absolute tax level.

In criticism of the taxation policies of a government on the grounds that they hamstring business activity, the fact is frequently overlooked that some of the money the government gets through the tax is used in a manner that stimulates business activity. There are many worthwhile enterprises possible, particularly in the more rugged regions of Canada, which would require an abnormally high initial expenditure for transportation facilities, clearing, water, electricity, etc. These initially high expenditures discourage private investment partly because of the great amount of capital which must be risked, and partly because the necessary groundwork would be on such a scale that it would be a long time before any dividends were declared. People who invest in equities are interested in large and quite immediate returns.

If the government uses some of the money it collects in taxes to develop these more rugged regions of the country so the returns to private capital will be quicker and larger, and the initial outlays of private businessmen smaller, then taxation has indirectly stimulated investment. Also, generally, money collected in taxes flows back into consumer spending channels, and so maintains the consumption which makes investment profitable.

Consumption Effects

Further, an increase in consumption will induce all those selling goods to increase inventories; this stimulates investment in inventories which, in turn, increases investment in the capital goods industries. They must turn out more machinery and other equipment to meet the increased demands of producers of goods for consumption. The effect of this on the demand for equities cannot be determined, for much of the money for this expansion comes from working capital or short-term bank loans. But whatever investment is stimulated by this depends upon a *change* in consumption.

But lower taxes, though in effect they raise the income of the group to whom they apply, do not appreciably affect the consumption of this group, because as can be shown statistically, consumption does not increase as fast as personal income. Consequently, the new investment opportunities created by new consumption are likely to be few.

At the same time, as has been argued here, the additional money which is left in the hands of this group as a result of lower taxes is now less likely to find its way into equities than it was even ten years ago. It is one thing to have the money to invest, and quite another to have the desire to do so.

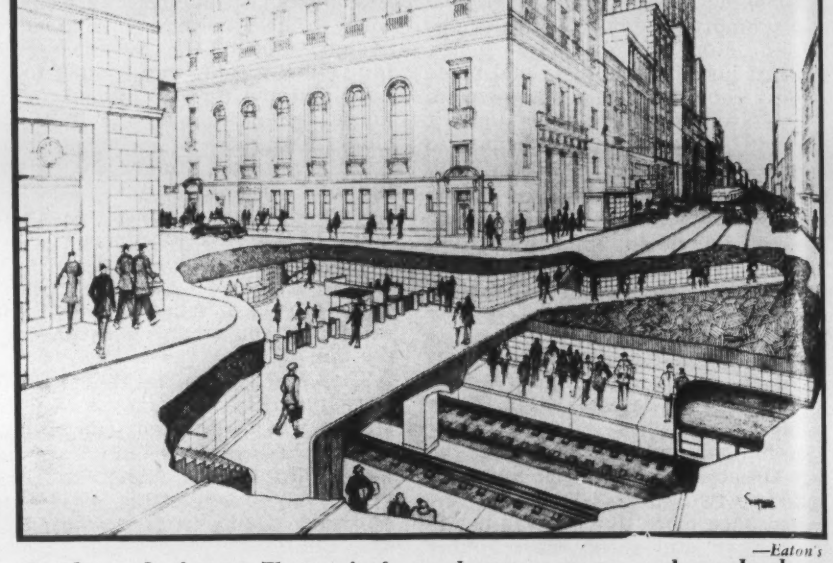
Outside of luxury goods, an individual's choice of what he does with his money is not seriously affected by the income tax. The fact that

(*Continued on next page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Business Angle, which customarily appears on this page, will be resumed on Mr. Richards' return from vacation.

1910 Dream Coming True



—*Eaton's*

By the end of 1953 Toronto's first subway running north-south along Yonge Street will be completed, the initial step in the segregation of public and private transport first proposed in 1910. With a population which has more than doubled since then and nearly 200,000 more

—*Panda*

automobiles trying to find driving and parking space on streets mostly built in horse-and-buggy days, the city's rush-hour traffic has been slowed down to an average of six miles an hour. The city's planning board and the Toronto Transportation Commission have been planning the project since 1942 and work will be started this month. Yonge Street

—*Panda*

was the obvious choice for the heart of the system for it carries 12,000 passengers an hour in one direction, more than any other single surface track on the continent. The 4½-mile line will cost $28,850,000. The architect's drawing (top picture) shows the proposed station at Yonge and King Streets although the entrance from the street will not be covered. Pictures two and three are of the full-scale station model built by the T.T.C. in Toronto to check the practicality of the various features.

Lower Income Tax?

(*Continued from page 22*)

people have been spending a lot of the money they earn or have saved in the satisfaction of wants which were delayed by the war, may do much to explain the failure of many Canadians to invest in equities.

The threat of very high rents, and the discomfort of crowded accommodation have given home building or buying top priority with most families. It is doubtful if even the most favorable conditions in the equity market could call forth much money from this source. A similar effect follows from the expenditures required to equip these homes, and from the fact that installment buying, while making it possible for people to possess many articles, absorbs a large part of their earnings which might otherwise have gone into equities.

In times when many large corporations finance expansion and development from their own funds and rely less and less on the equities market, the seriousness of the threat to industrial progress of the small risk capital offerings of individual investors can be questioned.

It is not reasonable to make high taxes the scapegoat for the shortage of equity funds. The cause of the shortage has much deeper roots than that, and from the point of view of the Canadian economy as a whole, it is questionable whether it is feasible to dig at the roots in order to overcome the shortage. The real indicators of a country's economic welfare are the quantity of goods available and the ability of people to buy them with what they earn. As long as these conditions are satisfied by the independent activities of corporations financed through their own resources, the shortage of equity funds is not too important from a purely economic point of view.

But the really serious aspect of this condition lies in the fact that investment in the industrial progress of the country is left to the large institutional investors — insurance companies, trust companies, etc.—and to the expanding large corporations themselves. A private enterprise economy presupposes a condition where any individual has the right to participate in worthwhile undertakings, and to reap the benefits of his good judgment. This is one of the factors which makes a private enterprise system attractive.

If companies have to rely more and more on institutional investors to finance their developments, then the individual is going to find it increasingly difficult to exercise his commercial rights as a member of a private enterprise economy. Investment will become bulk transactions between large borrowers and large lenders. The small business is pushed out, and with the exit of the small businessman goes the dynamic part of the free enterprise system.

There is then, a serious danger arising from this reluctance of individual Canadians directly to take part in financing the development of their country. But this is a state of mind which has developed independently of the tax rate, and which, except for very short-lived improvements, will not be altered by downward changes in taxes.

• •

New Airlift In Africa Aids Native Economy

By DEREK MARKS

The great drought which struck the people of East, Central and South Africa this year has led the British Colonial Development Corporation to launch a great production scheme which will not only feed the local inhabitants, but will also provide certain much needed products for Britain. An airlift is overcoming the transportation problem associated with this development.

MORE than 5,000 miles from Berlin, where the organization of air transport has made history, another airlift is taking shape which promises to be one of the most spectacular developments in the history of the British Empire.

From the little port of Lindi, in the far south of Tanganyika, large quantities of agricultural machinery are being flown into the hinterland to Lake Tanganyika, and thence being transported by road over the lofty Vipya mountains into Nyasaland.

Side by side with the airlift, a great "trackless train," which is believed to be under the command of General Rees, who commanded an Indian Division in Burma, is making its way by land to the heart of Nyasaland. The "train" consists of an immense convoy of tractors, land rovers and lorries.

In the great drought which has this year smitten the people of East, Central and South Africa no community suffered more than that living in the little-heard-of colony of Nyasaland. Thousands were reduced to starvation diet, and tens of thousands of cattle died.

To ensure that catastrophe on the same scale does not again strike the native people, the Colonial Development Corporation is launching a great production scheme, which will not only feed the local inhabitants but also supply certain much needed products for Britain.

No Sea Outlet

One of the principal difficulties facing the Nyasaland Government has been that the Colony has no direct access to the sea. Every piece of imported machinery has to come through the port of Beira, in Portuguese East Africa, then carried by rail to Blantyre, thence transported to wherever it is needed by road. As Beira also has to cope with the growing needs of Southern Rhodesia, the congestion at the port has become acute. When the Colonial Development Corporation stepped in to bring succor to the people of Nyasaland they decided to charter a flying-boat to transport the most essential machinery.

The Corporation is developing two schemes—first and foremost the opening up of the country in order to feed the indigenous people, secondly a tremendous increase in the territory's tung oil production and soft wood output.

Already the Hythe flying-boat has made a number of trips to Nkata Bay, on the western shore of Lake Tanganyika, and from there the machinery is taken on the long haul up over the Vipya Mountains to their uninhabited western slopes where these great projects are taking shape, away from prying eyes.

More than 20,000 acres are to be cleared and planted to produce, eventually, 5,000 tons of tung oil annually. One of the many uses of tung oil is in animal feeding stuffs. Another is in the manufacture of aircraft "dope" —at one time during the recent war there was considerable concern lest Britain should run out of this essential commodity to air warfare.

By developing both tung oil and soft wood, for which there is a tremendous demand within the sterling area, and by providing the African people with food, it is hoped to set the economy of Nyasaland upon a sound basis and to speed the development of the other great resources of the territory which borders on the copper belt of Southern Rhodesia and the vast coal deposits of South-West Tanganyika.

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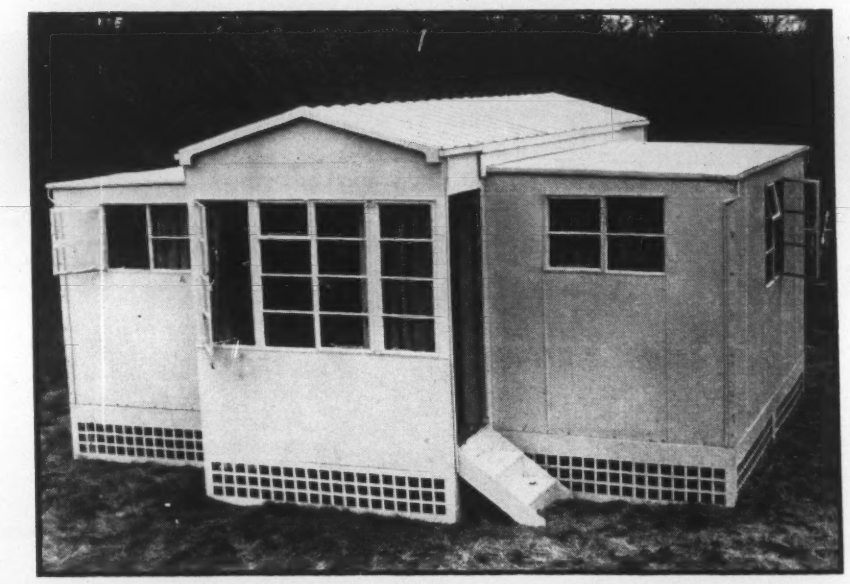

Throughout Canada, more people are concerned with getting a place to live than they are about anything else. The housing shortage is not the result of the war only; during the depression house building was at a very low level as people tried to make do with what they had in order to make smaller and less frequent pay cheques go further. Six years of war made for a further postponement of the new home building which a larger population and an increasing number of families required. If the price of beef goes too high, people can content themselves with pork, or

—Photo by National Film Board

if the price of butter becomes unreasonable, they can turn to margarine, but if the price of living accommodation skyrockets, people have no choice but to meet these high prices. There is no satisfactory substitute for a home. Much house building now is of a semi temporary nature: people and governments are building relatively low cost accommodation to tide them over until the cost of building a permanent home is more in line with wages and salaries. In the top photo is shown Britain's latest contribution to the current interest in pre-fabricated dwellings. This one is known as the "Terrapin Mobile". Two hours are required to erect it. The bottom photo shows what can be done through group work. It is the terrace of the Vancouver home of Mr. and Mrs. Binning who are members of a town planning group which designed and built it.

NEWS OF THE MINES

New Surge Of Activity Expected In Quebec's Chibougamau Area

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH completion near of an all-season highway linking up the rich, but distant mining region of Chibougamau with the settled St. John district and other roads, a new surge of interest and broadening of activities is expected. The potentialities of this mineral district lying north of the Transcontinental railway in Northern Quebec attracted considerable attention 13 years or so ago, but the lack of transportation and hydro-electric facilities was a handicap that prevented extensive development. Chibougamau, which to the Indians meant "Land of Promise" came into prominence as the locale of that valuable combination — gold and copper — and has been described as one of the greatest areas of related mineralized geological structure or formation ever discovered. Back in 1936 some 800 square miles were solidly staked, with some of the Canadian mining giants prominent in the field. Now with the highway about finished anticipations are that a speeding up of development will follow at a number of the properties which previously had provided interesting results and there are those who foresee a possible boom in the area.

By this fall automobile traffic is likely to be able to travel over the highway from St. Felicien to Lake Chibougamau, a distance of some 150 miles, thus completing a project which commenced in 1936. Work was suspended for five years during the war, but was resumed in 1945, and construction has been carried out each summer since that time. About the middle of June it was reported the new highway was gravelled and open to traffic between St. Felicien and Lake Dufresne, a section approximately 119 miles long, with grading being carried out over an additional 27 miles in a generally northerly direction, as far as Gilman Lake. The road links up with the other highways of the Lake St. John and Chicoutimi-Saguenay districts, between Quebec City and Chicoutimi. It was constructed by the Quebec Department of Mines to give access to a hitherto isolated area known to possess promising geological conditions. The new highway was designed to meet both present and future requirements not only in the Chibougamau region itself, but also in other districts through which it will pass. When completed the road will be transferred to the Provincial Department of Roads which will be responsible for its future maintenance.

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Adding to the optimism of those who anticipate that provision of cheap highway transportation will result in a boom in Chibougamau, and the likelihood of it becoming a big and important camp, is the second entry of Noranda Mines, one of the originals in the field. Noranda has acquired a block of 32 claims at Antoinette Lake (referred to in last week's columns) from O'Leary Malartic, and the new ground is only four or five miles from Noranda's earlier activities where a potential gold producer was indicated by diamond drilling. The new highway will pass within three miles of Noranda's new property and should be a big help in transportation of heavy supplies. The first work by O'Leary Malartic on the Antoinette Lake discovery optioned by Noranda opened the showing in three trenches over a strike length of 350 feet, with a fourth exposure some hundreds of feet to the southwest along strike believed to be the extension in this direction. The zone was indicated on surface to have a width of at least 20 feet, and the best chip sample, taken across width of 15 feet on one of the trenches returned an average of $13.30 gold, 7.7 oz. in silver, 18.48 per cent zinc, and 13.4 per cent in lead. Other samples, though lower, were still good grade.

Such companies at Norbeau (Noranda Mines control), Consolidated Chibougamau Goldfields (Consolidated Mining & Smelting principal shareholder), Obalski, Opemiska Copper, Bourbeau Lake, Scott Chibougamau, and others, have been active in the Chibougamau field, and most of them are believed to have retained the bulk, if not all their holdings. At Norbeau Mines an orebody has been indicated for a length of 800 feet, a width of 4½ feet, to a depth of 500 feet, and having an average value of better than $12 in gold to the ton. On the Consolidated Chibougamau Goldfields property, where development was financed by Consolidated Smelters, there has been indicated on the Cedar Bay property 170,000 tons averaging $8.05 gold and 1.95 per cent copper, as well as a tonnage of lower grade ore. On its Merrill Island property diamond drilling indicated 200,000 tons to 350-foot depth averaging $3.50 gold and 2 per cent copper. Obalski (1945) has on its Cache Bay group sunk a shaft 277 feet, with underground work and diamond drilling showing 150,000 tons averaging better than $14 gold and 1.18 per cent copper. This company also holds two other groups of claims.

•

Lunward Gold Mines, with a property of 45 claims in the Sioux Lookout area, of the Red Lake district, where plans for underground development have been awaiting an improvement in conditions, has concluded negotiations with Prospectors Airways Company to finance the further development of property. The deal involves the formation of a new 4,000,000 share company to acquire the properties from Lunward for 1,180,003 shares, equivalent to one-half of the total Lunward shares outstanding. Prospectors Airways will purchase 1,000,000 shares at 20 cents, and receive options on 1,500,000 shares at prices ranging from 50 cents to $1.50, which options if fully exercised will provide the company with a further $1,250,000, making $1,450,000 in all. Prospectors Airways will manage the properties. John A. Reid, consulting engineer, in a report on the property describes it as a good prospect of sufficient merit to warrant extensive underground exploration. He states that surface work, plus 45,000 feet of diamond drilling, reveal two nearly parallel zones about 800 feet apart. The southern has been explored by drilling 3,850 feet and the north 3,600 feet. Drilling of the southern zone gave an average value of $12.53, and of the northern $14, the former to 488 feet and the latter to 500 feet.

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Osisko Lake Mines shareholders are informed in the annual report by W. B. Maxwell, president, that the work of driving a crosscut into the property from the Noranda Mines 5,975-foot horizon commenced in July. The crosscut will be driven a distance of 2,250 feet, of which 1,450 feet will be in Noranda ground and 800 feet in Osisko Lake ground. The plan being carried out will provide a base for a series of underground drill holes to test the ground north and south of the easterly drive. Decisions on further work will depend on the results of this underground drilling. The continued lack of success in diamond drilling from surface confirms the belief that the best possibilities for the property exist in exploration at depth, Ducan R. Derry, consulting geologist, states. Some further surface drilling is planned during next winter after the lake freezes over. The consolidated balance sheet of Osisko Lake and its subsidiary Osisko Lake Mining Co., at December 31, 1948, shows current assets of $882,259 and current liabilities of $209. Additional assets consisted of listed mining shares at cost of $4,277, having a quoted market value of $1,800, and sundry shares and participations at cost of $13,682.

•

The federal government's plan to assist Canada's mining industry through subsidies is expected to cost $10,000,000 for the first year of operation, according to Ottawa advices. It is believed that the final figure when reported to Parliament will show the government paid out an average of $3.20 for each of the 3,100,000 ounces of gold Canada produced in 1948. The subsidy plan, known as the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, went into effect in June a year ago to relieve the high production costs which were hampering output. The expectancy is that aided by the cost-aid and through their own efforts, mines will produce 15 per cent more gold in 1949 than in 1948. That means Canada will be producing about $120,000,000 worth of gold this year, compared with $100,000,000 a year ago. At present

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A quarterly dividend of fifty cents on each share of $25.00 par value has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1949 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1949.
Montreal, Aug. 24, 1949
S. C. SCADDING, Secretary

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Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited
DIVIDEND NUMBER 401
A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of September, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of September, 1949.
DATED the 22nd day of August, 1949.
P. C. FINLAY, Secretary.

Provincial Paper Limited
Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable September 15th, 1949 to shareholders of record at close of business September 6th, 1949.
(Signed) W. S. Barber,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
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Canadian Corporation
LIMITED
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1949, on all issued common shares of the Company, payable on Saturday the 24th day of September, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 9th day of September, 1949.
By Order of the Board.
N. G. BARROW, Secretary.
TORONTO, August 23rd, 1949.

assistance is paid only on production in excess of two-thirds of that for the base period, but an amendment to the act to be dealt with when Parliament meets provides for cost-aid being paid on not less than one-third of any or all production during each year. As a result each year's production would then become a separate base period, and assist mines which, due to falling grade or tonnage of ore, are unable to meet the minimum rate of production to qualify for aid as had been established by the base year.

•

Estimated profit of Coniaurum Mines Ltd., before write-offs, for the quarter ended June 30, was $53,461, as compared with $46,565 in the preceding three months, and $31,613 for the second quarter of 1948. Profit for the first half of the current year, before write-offs, was $100,025 against $81,496 in the like period last year. Estimated cost-aid assistance for the June quarter is $33,464. The new vein, No. 68, on the 2,000-foot level had been drifted on for a length of 100 feet as at July 25, A. G. Fulton, secretary, states. The vein is strong and well defined and visible gold has been in evidence every round for this distance. The next diamond drill hole intersection is some 225 feet east of the present heading where 19 feet averaged just over $11 in gold. Drifting is proceeding.

•

Officials of Steep Rock Iron Mines are confident that shipments this year will reach the objective of 1,200,000 tons, and may even be surpassed to establish a new high record. The previous high of 1,206,000 tons was reached during the 1947 season. The 1949 shipments to August 8 totalled 482,605 as compared with 686,091 tons for the whole of the 1948 season and 216,717 tons as of the same date last year. Two records were established in July and August. The first, a record for one week's output, was established during the first week of August, when 65,934 tons of iron ore were shipped to Port Arthur. The second was an all-time 30-day production record achieved during the month ending August 10. Fulfillment of this year's objective would add $400,000 to income owing to the iron price boost early this year. It is hoped that first production will come from the "A" orebody in another two years. The only exploration carried out in recent years has been a limited amount at the southeast end of the "B" orebody. Recent drilling suggests that upwards of 2,000,000 tons of ore may be provided at this end in a section not previously believed to be ore bearing.

•

Sheep Creek Gold Mines, in the west Kootenay area of British Columbia, reports a net profit of $502,795 for the fiscal year ended May 31, as compared with $468,318 in the previous 12 months, which included $425,000 in dividends from its wholly owned subsidiary, Zincton Mines. As A. E. Jukes, president, points out the results of the latest year were successful chiefly due to the then prevailing high prices for lead and zinc. Ore reserves were decreased during the year to 50,578 tons from 67,464 tons at the Sheep Creek mine, while gold grade was slightly higher at 0.341 ounces per ton. Ore reserves at Zincton were reduced to 83,122 tons from 129,614 tons, while grade was 7 per cent, mostly in zinc and lead. Mr. Jukes advises shareholders that an innovation is being carried out in employee-employer relations. Personnel with five years or more service are being given a stock bonus of 500 shares, and employees with nine years or more service receive a bonus of 1,000 shares.

•

Earnings of International Nickel Co. of Canada declined to 53 cents a share in the second quarter of 1949. This compared with 84 cents in the first three months and reflects the weakness that became evident early this spring in metal markets. Unless a quick improvement is apparent it is possible third quarter net earnings will be under the dividend requirements, which is $2 in four quarterlies and one extra of 40 cents. The company in the spring reduced its Canadian employees by 1,000 and further cuts are not unlikely.

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

REVERSING the gradual downward movement shown since the beginning of the year, the general wholesale price index showed a slight advance in July, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The July index stood three-tenths of a point above the June level, and was 4.4 points higher than a **year earlier.**

•

The value of retail trade continued steadily upward in June when sales reached $679,000,000, exceeding June, 1948 volume of $635,000,000 by seven per cent. The June change was approximately the same as the average **rate of** increase in earlier months of the year.

•

Department store sales advanced one p[illegible] during the week ending August 20 over the corresponding period last year, according to preliminary figures. All regions of the country participated in the rise except the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. Quebec remained unchanged.

•

Cars of revenue freight loaded in Canada during the week ended August 20 advanced to 79,171 cars from 74,207 in the preceding week, but were 1.3 per cent lower than last year's corresponding total of 80,250 cars.

•

Canada had a favorable balance of trade of $6,900,000 in June. This was larger than the average monthly rate during the first half year and was greater than in June last year. The export balance in June resulted from domestic exports of $255,100,000 and foreign exports valued at $2,300,000. The total of domestic exports was well above June 1948 when the value was $233,500,000, but was down from the May figure of $272,900,000. Merchandise imports in the month were valued at $250,500,000, unchanged from the high level of May but $17,500,000 above June last year.

•

The value of Canada's merchandise imports in June continued at the high level reached in May. The total of $250,500,000 in both months was higher than in any month last year and has only been exceeded in value by imports in October, 1947. The comparable total in June last, one of the highest months of the year, was $233,000,000.

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Generally excellent progress in harvesting has been made throughout the greater part of the Prairie Provinces during the past two weeks.

•

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 11 amounted to 52,892,700 bu. compared with 35,778,000 in 1948.

•

Number of foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits was 11 per cent greater in July than in the same month last year.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

By Haruspex

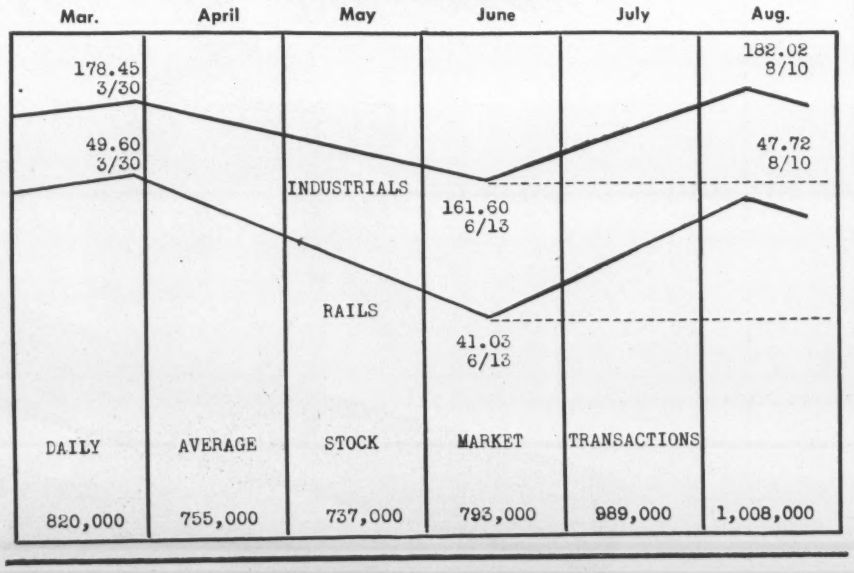
FAVORABLY priced in terms of earnings and yields, common stocks are now benefiting from some improvement in psychology as to the business outlook. The foreign political and financial situation remains an adverse element.

In its 22-point advance of recent weeks, the stock market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, has approximated the 25-point advance from October 1946 to February 1947 and the 26-point advance from May to July 1947. It has fallen 8 points short of the February to June 1948 advance. These three advances represent, until the recent one, the only three important movements of the past three years and they ran 15 weeks, 10 weeks, and 14 weeks, as compared with 10 weeks for this one.

From the above figures it will be seen that the existing move has, at least, gone far enough to classify it as of substantial dimensions. At best, as we view the matter, it could run into the early months of 1950 and carry the Dow-Jones industrial average to beyond 200. This would assume continuation of good business news, absence of renewed war fears, and ability to smooth over the British financial crisis without creation of undue fears in this country. At worst, the advance could end in the 180/185 area, a level within whose lower limits the market is now working.

Taking into consideration both the favorable elements in the picture, of which low price-earnings ratios and high yields are of first importance, as well as the negative considerations, we would hold a moderate portion of stock funds in the form of buying reserves.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



BUSINESS BRIEFS

KELVINATOR of Canada Ltd. have just announced to the trade an entirely new six-cubic-foot model, designed for homes with limited kitchen space. Model E-12-C is described by the manufacturers as "rounding out an already outstanding line of household refrigerators." It occupies a floor space only two feet square, and is expected to be specially popular with owners and builders of small homes, apartments and duplexes.

•

L. P. MAIER, president of International Petroleum Co. Ltd. has announced that the unaudited earnings of the company for the first six months of 1949 were approximately $4,900,000, or 34c per share, being 17 per cent below the average for the year 1948. This decline primarily was due to a weakening of heavy crude oil prices. Gross crude production averaged 108,500 barrels per day as compared with a daily average of 105,200 barrels for the year 1948, in the early part of which production declined due to a labor strike in Colombia.

•

NET EARNINGS of Traders Finance Corp. Ltd. for seven months ended July 31, 1949, after taxes, are reported at $851,703, equal after six months' preferred dividends, to $3.35 per share on the common, as compared with $480,195, or $1.74 on the common, for corresponding period of 1948. Earnings of the subsidiary companies considerably exceeded dividends paid by those companies to Traders Finance Corp., and except as to such dividends, are not reflected in the results for the period under review. The dividend on the common stock has been increased from the annual rate of $1 a share to an annual rate of $1.50 per share.

•

OPERATING revenues for the Canadian National system, all inclusive, for the month of July, 1949, amounted to $41,405,000. Operating expenses were $41,009,000. The net operating revenue was $396,000. In July, 1948, revenues were $41,801,000; expenses $50,124,000 and the net operating deficit $8,323,000. In releasing the July results of operations, the railway company states, that the July 1948 figures included provision for wage increases retroactive to March 1st of that year.

•

A RECORD volume of business and an improvement in earnings are reported by Loblaw Groceterias Co., Ltd. for year ended May 28, 1949. Sales of $86,968,676 are an increase of 18.8 per cent over the previous peak of $73,172,623 for the preceding fiscal year, while net earnings of $1,861,222, or $2.25 a share on combined Class "A" and "B" shares, represent a profit of 2.14 cents on every dollar of sales and compare with $1,509,671, or $1.82 a share, for year ended May 29, 1948, when the profit per dollar of sales was 2.06 cents.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

To the Shareholders,
Sicks' Breweries Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Common Dividend (No. 81) of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share on the No Par Value Common Shares of the Company issued and outstanding has been declared today payable on the 30th day of September, 1949, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of August, 1949.

By Order of the Board,
I. N. WILSON,
Comptroller.

CALGARY, Alberta,
August 23rd, 1949.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Motorists Lack Knowledge of What To Do in Case of Accident

By GEORGE GILBERT

A recent insurance company survey has revealed that the lack of knowledge on the part of the average motor car driver of how to handle the situation properly in the event of a highway accident frequently adds to the seriousness of the injuries and damages sustained, and consequently increases the cost of automobile insurance.

As the number and severity of motor car accidents measures the amount which, in addition to a sum for expenses and profit, must be collected in premiums from those who take out automobile insurance if the insurance companies are to stay in business and continue to pay their claims in full, it follows that both insurers and insured have an economical as well as a humanitarian interest in reducing the severity of the highway accident toll. Increase in accidents increases the rates for automobile insurance, and increases in rates have a decided tendency to discourage the purchase of insurance.

According to a recent survey by safety officials of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, the lack of knowledge and understanding on the part of the average automobile driver of how to handle the situation safely and properly in the event of a highway accident frequently results in adding to the seriousness of the accident injuries and even has resulted in death. It was also shown that this improper handling of the situation at the time of the accident had led to confusion and delay in the settlement of the case.

This survey was based on an average highway accident situation in which the damage to the cars involved was not serious and where there were minor injuries sustained by the car occupants. The first question asked the drivers of these cars was what would they do first after an accident, and only 27 per cent gave the right answer—which is to make sure that the injured were properly taken care of. The wrong answer was given by 8 per cent, while 65 per cent never mentioned this important matter at all.

To the second question, which was whether the driver would report the accident to the police, 34 per cent said "No." To the third question, which was whether he would report the accident to his insurance company, to which the answer seemed obvious enough, 12 per cent said "No."

As to what information they would report to their insurance company about the accident, 68 per cent overlooked such vital facts as the names and addresses of those injured, while 59 per cent omitted getting the names of witnesses, 54 per cent failed to tell where and when the accident occurred, and 48 per cent either forgot or felt it unnecessary to give a description of the accident.

In commenting on the results of this survey, President Charles E. Hodges of the American Mutual said that the lack of knowledge shown on the part of the driving public represented a problem in driving education to be faced and solved by highway authorities throughout the country. There can be no argument, he said, as to the soundness of the "ounce of prevention, pound of cure" principle.

In his view, the steps necessary to handle an accident situation properly are: 1. If persons have been injured, make sure they receive proper medical attention. Don't attempt to render first aid unless it is clearly necessary and you are qualified to render it. If a doctor is called and the injured are sent to hospitals, get the name of the doctor attending and the hospital or hospitals involved.

Information Required

2. Call a policeman, and make note of his badge number and identification. 3. Get complete information about the car or cars involved and the driver or drivers. This means the name, the address, driver's licence number, name of the owner of the car. Also the make and model of car, its serial and engine number and its licence plate number.

4. Secure the names and addresses of all the occupants of the other car or cars. 5. Take down the name of each of the persons claiming injuries and note the extent of the injury claimed by each. 6. Describe the damage to your car and to the other car or cars. 7. Secure the names, adresses and telephone numbers of as many witnesses as possible — other than those riding with you.

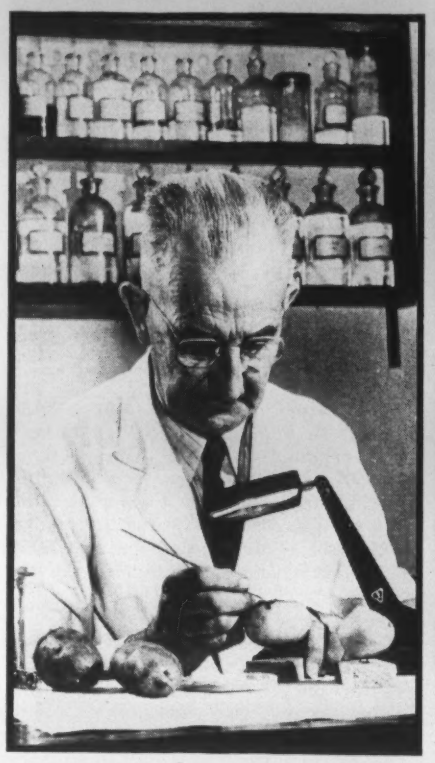
8. Be sure to make a record of the location of the accident, noting on which side of the street or road you were driving and in which direction. If the accident happened at night, write down whether you blew your horn or not; whether or not your lights were on and the same for the other car or cars.

9. Note when the accident happened—day, date, hour, also condition of the weather and of the street or road on which the accident happened. 10. State and provincial regulations vary with respect to the reporting of accidents to the authorities. However, to be on the safe side, and protect your right to drive, it is advisable to always report promptly to the authorities any accident involving $25 or more in property damage or involving injury to persons, no matter how slight. 11. All of the above information should be properly reported to the insuring company.

Finally, every car driver is reminded that he must never leave the scene of an accident until he has secured the required information. To depart without making sure that he has fulfilled his obligation as a car owner or driver may well result in his being blamed unnecessarily for the accident, and may also be the cause of delay and difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement of any claim or claims arising out of the accident.

There is no question that a complete report on automobile accidents would save the insurance companies a lot of trouble and expense which in turn would bring down the cost of insurance to the public, and it would also furnish the authorities as well as the insurance companies and the people generally with a better knowledge of how such accidents occur and what measures are necessary to bring about a reduction in their number and severity.

At the present time it is doubtful if the average person thinks very much about automobile accidents and the terrible yearly toll they take, unless some one in the family or an intimate friend is injured or killed. Is it not possible, as one observer has recently pointed out, that we are drifting to a greater degree than realized into a position which assumes accidents are inevitable with the use of automobiles?



—*Canadian Industries Ltd.*

POTATO ROT brushed in on realistic models of tubers enables scientists to record damage of plant diseases. These are shown at C.N.E.

BILL: Jack, we hit on an idea at our Business Men's Lunch today that will interest you. Nearly all the firms represented do business in England, and make a practice of sending gifts at Christmas to friends and connections over there. Our firm, for instance, sends a Christmas present to every one of our Branch Managers in Great Britain.

JACK: We do much the same thing ourselves. What was the big idea that came out of all this?

BILL: Everybody knew how grateful they are for parcels of food, and agreed that a well-chosen food parcel would be an ideal gift for any business house to send out. But they all felt that selecting and packaging the contents was an impossible task.

JACK: I bet I know what came next! You told them that our friends, Canadian-European Forwarders Limited, had exactly the Food Parcel Service they needed!

BILL: I certainly did! And not one of them knew there was a firm in Toronto to whom you could mail a cheque, with the name and address of a consignee, who would not only attend to *every* detail, but also unconditionally guarantee delivery. I told them, too, that in my experience these "Welcome" parcels offered more for the dollar than any others I knew of, were well and thoughtfully packed with the finest Canadian foods, and the way to handle Christmas gifts to Great Britain this year was to mail in a list of names and addresses, and a cheque, and put their minds at rest.

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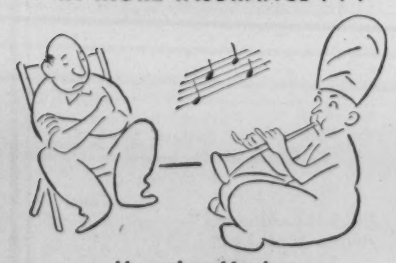
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Too Much Of U.K. Earnings Used To Pay Off Debts

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Countries overseas hold immense sterling balances in London. Most of these balances were earned through wartime sales to Britain, and could not be used at the time because the accounts were "blocked". The British government is now releasing sterling from the blocked accounts, and countries who hold these credits —India and Pakistan particularly—are using them to finance large imports from Britain. Writing from London, John Marston argues that Britain is in no position to export large quantities of goods for which she receives no imports in return.

London.

IT IS NOT often that a full-dress parliamentary debate is demanded on a subject of which the general public is not even dimly conscious, yet that is happening in the case of the sterling balances. So generous, according to the critics, is the British government's release of sterling from the blocked accounts that the crisis in the nation's affairs may be accelerated and accentuated to the point of final disaster.

Just after the war the total of the sterling balances held in London by countries overseas was about £3,500 million. Since then the figure has fluctuated, and it stood at £3,362 million at the end of 1948. It has also changed in composition, the amount attributable to wartime contracts tending, naturally, to diminish, while excess of sterling receipts over sterling expenditure on current account has tended to increase.

The total has remained so immense that it must obviously be a long-term problem, not one that can be settled in a year or two. Back in 1945, in the Washington negotiations of December of that year, the British and Americans decided that the debts could never be met in full: that they would have, therefore, to be scaled down, while a part was funded into long-term obligations, and the remainder was released for current expenditure over a relatively short period, in the form of convertible currency.

It has been necessary to rule out, indefinitely, the idea of convertibility into dollars. No funding scheme, no scaling down, has been put forward, because the "interim" period has continued. But in the meantime, particularly in the past year or so, releases for expenditure within the sterling area have been much larger than anticipated, much larger than the situation appears to warrant.

The point has now been reached where India and Pakistan alone are likely to receive this year roughly one-fifth of Britain's total exports in repayment of debt. Releases to the other creditors are likely to account for a roughly similar amount. Something like 40 per cent of British exports may represent this year, not payment for imports, but repayment of debt.

This is a problem closely tied with the dollar problem, but it goes beyond it. Quite apart from the fact that the exports diverted to the countries holding sterling balances may be exports which could have earned dollars, it is obvious that Britain, no longer (as around the close of 1948) earning her overall imports with exports of goods and services, is in no position to export large quantities of goods for which she receives no imports in return. To cover total imports—quite apart from the dollar gap — it would now be necessary to show a considerable export surplus.

The British government is, of course, as well aware of these facts as are British bankers. Why, then, does it persist in releasing blocked sterling so liberally?

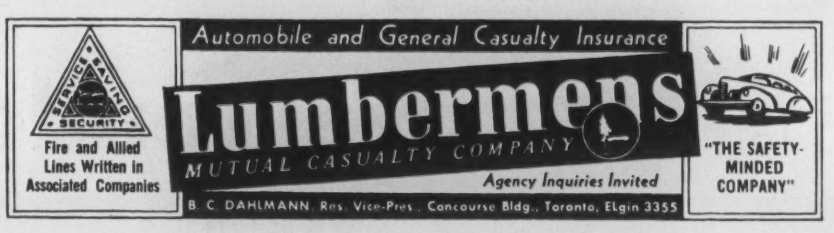
Political Reasons

The answer seems to be, in the main, political. Some of the holders of the sterling balances, in particular India, the largest, need all the outside help they can get to develop the prosperity of their countries and so restrain political unrest. However, the critics point out that holders of the sterling balances are merely encouraged to spend liberally on more or less inessential goods, since their capital plans are not far enough advanced to make full use of buying opportunities for the long term, and, anyway, capital goods are not yet freely available. It is probably more to maintain morale on the home front that the British government releases the buying-power for overseas.

If it were a fact that there was not sufficient demand to keep Britain's industrial machine fully employed this might be a good time to repay debt on a large scale. But the British critics assert that the government is merely funking the adjustment of the economy which will have to be made if the dollar problem is ever to be solved: that it dare not face, just before an election, the temporary unemployment in some export industries which would doubtless occur if buying power were issued more sparingly, and that it prefers to maintain full employment in a high-cost economy, even though the later result may be worse unemployment due to inflation of prices.

There is probably a motive, too, in the realm of "high finance". Most of the big holders of the sterling balances are members of the sterling area, and they are having to make substantial sacrifices in their dollar buying, mainly for Britain's direct benefit. Apart from the obvious benefit to the recipient of released sterling, a plentiful flow of money within the sterling area helps, undeniably, to keep trade flowing actively within that multilateral trading system. In this sense, the releases are a part of a broad monetary policy—but a policy, incidentally, that is not much favored in Washington.

The difficulty is that Britain has no longer the financial strength to promote trade in this way. And the huge debt, much of it contracted in the common cause of war, may put a dangerous brake on recovery.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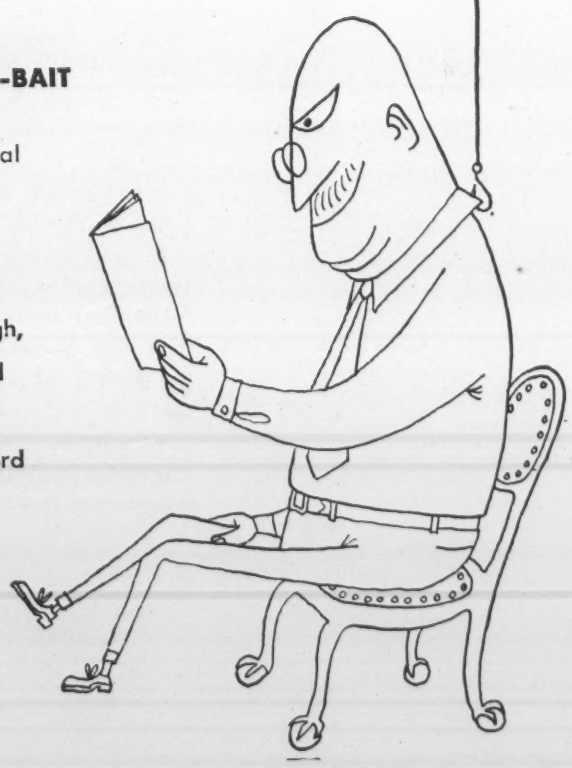

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